

THE
Modern French Pronouncing
SPELLING BOOK,
OR
Key to the French Language.
ON AN APPROVED PLAN.

By P. Sheehy, A. M.
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OF T.C.D. STUDENT OF LAW, AND MEMBER
OF THE HONORABLE SOCIETY OF
KING'S INNS, DUBLIN.

Quioquid præcipies, esto brevis. HORACE.

If you are disposed to give advice,
Let your instructions be concise.

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DEDICATION.

TO

ROBERT LATOUCHE, Esq.

SON TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

DAVID LATOUCHE.

HAVING had the good fortune of being acquainted with you a few years ago, permit me to refresh your memory with a recollection of me, I should consider it a real loss to be forgotten by you, in whom, tho' young, I could perceive those dawnings of good qualities, so truly conspicuous in your benevolent and most worthy Parents. The kind treatment I met with from your very amiable Father, when I had the honor of waiting on him at MARLAY-HOUSE, seems to me a propitious omen of the favorable reception these few lines will meet with from you; few indeed they will be, and many would be unnecessary to a young Gentleman of your good understanding and excellent education. By granting your patronage to this book, you will promote education in IRELAND,

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because

because, much time being devoted to learning the French language, any book that facilitates the pronunciation, and consequently the speaking of the language, will afford more time to learners to apply themselves to some other more useful branches of learning ; thus, though you are now in England improving your own mind, you will contribute to the improvement of scholars in Ireland : I shall not attempt to compliment you any further, the name of LATOUCHE is a sufficient passport for eulogium through this Kingdom and Great Britain ; accept then this book as the first fruits of my zeal to benefit the public, and having returned you thanks, for the honor you have done me in countenancing it, I am happy to be

Your very Humble Servant,



The AUTHOR.

ON THE UTILITY OF THIS BOOK,

BY WAY OF

ESSAY.

The English word Essay corresponds with the French word Essai, in English, attempt; I expect therefore, as this is my first attempt in composition, that Critics will be indulgent towards me; I can assure them, it was in some measure from a very great diffidence in myself, and a reluctance to appear before their awful tribunal, that I have deferred this publication; however, having armed myself with courage and resolution, I will endeavour to shew that this book will be useful to my Countrymen, and particularly to the Gentlemen of the Bar and of the College.

IT will be necessary to premise a few observations by way of *Preface*, to shew that this work will be extremely useful, and to refute some of the objections frequently made to the possibility of acquiring the pronunciation of any language thro' the medium of the eye; it is said that pronunciation cannot be acquired otherwise than from the master's mouth; the voice of a proper master certainly is the best mode for the moment, but this advantage is temporary and accidental;
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it cannot be maintained, I suppose, that all the French masters in this country are men of education and taste, and that none of them is tinctured with his provincial pronunciation, which is widely different from that of the well educated; although more well educated Frenchmen are to be found now in this country, than were in it previous to the revolution, yet how few are they in proportion to the number of those who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the French language; and though they were numerous, how few families are disposed to encounter the expence of getting their children instructed in French; therefore, the advantage is not general, of meeting with a proper French master, whereas any person may acquire the pronunciation from this book for *five shillings*; if the learner has not a very good memory, and is a person of taste, he will be apt to forget the sound from the voice, when the master is gone, and will require, perhaps, a frequent repetition of it, nor will he have a general rule laid down to him, whereby he may recognise that sound again without the help of his teacher; the advantage then of acquiring sounds from the voice is of short duration, and this is the reason why so much time is lost in acquiring the French language, because, if the pronunciation was reduced to a regular system, as it is in the first part of this book; then the learner might have collected in his mind the general rules, and recollect them at will, seeing before his eyes, the difficult French syllables pronounced by corresponding English syllables, with which he is supposed to be familiar, and having it in his power

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to resort to these syllables, when he wishes to refresh his memory, without waiting the periodical visit of the master; but it is objected also, that a great many French syllables cannot be represented by English syllables, their sounds being entirely foreign to the English language; some French sounds, I must confess, cannot be represented by English syllables, but they are not many, at least very many, amongst them are *eu*, (when it does not belong to the verb *avoir*, to have, for then it is sounded like the French vowel *u*) as in *feu*, fire; *peu*, little; *eux*, they: others can be represented but rather imperfectly, and all the rest can be perfectly well represented by English syllables. The two first classes, that is, syllables that cannot be represented, and syllables represented imperfectly, must be learned from a proper master; but imperfect as they are, these representations will be preferable to the sounds that may be acquired from an unqualified master; for these improper sounds will make a greater impression on the ear, than a weak representation of a foreign sound will, passing through the medium of the eye. I hope I will not be understood by a general caution against incapacity, to insinuate any thing to the prejudice of gentlemen of capacity. I do not mean to say that teachers are unnecessary to those possessed of this book; the learner will be forwarded greatly by a teacher duly qualified, adopting the plan of the book, and the book will also assist the teacher in forwarding his pupil; at the same time, a person of taste and information may acquire the pronunciation of the French language, by attending closely
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to this book for a little time, without a master; but some masters will say. How can this be? How can pronunciation be acquired by writing? I myself have frequently seen teachers, not content with having pronounced the French word for his pupil, write it down afterwards as it would be pronounced in English; why do this, but that they thought the eye would assist the ear, and that the pronunciation could be acquired by writing. I would recommend to every Frenchman, who is not well acquainted with the pronunciation of the English language, to read a book written by M. PEYTON, their countryman, in which the English pronunciation is represented by French pronunciation; some French gentlemen have told me, they taught themselves the English pronunciation with the help of this book, which is more difficult by far, than to learn French from English pronunciation; moreover, Monsieur TANDON and Monsieur DUVAL thought this a good mode of acquiring French pronunciation; for they both have written spelling books on this very plan, pronounced by English syllables, in both some few words are pronounced very well, but the far greatest part is provincially pronounced. Though these books are not very ancient, and the authors taught French in some of the first families in England, yet where the pronunciation that is attempted to be given in English, is not manifestly provincial, it is very antiquated; Indeed the academy of *Belles Lettres* at *Paris*, made the pronunciation of the French language a great object of their attention, and improved it much within these thirty years; they simplified

fixed it, and reduced the pronunciation of each syllable to an almost invariable standard. M. VOLTAIRE wished to introduce a very great improvement in the imperfect tenses of verbs; where we see the diphthong *oi*, he wished to insert the diphthong *ai*, and this change he adopted in most of his writings, because the diphthong *oi*, in all imperfect tenses of verbs, is sounded like the French *ai*, see page 37, but in many other cases it has the sound of *o-aw*; therefore to avoid the confusion that *oi* might create to learners, as having two sounds, he introduced the diphthong *ai*, which has but one sound, and is represented by our *ay* in *pay*; thus he writes *avait*, which is usually written *avoit*; but this mode has not been adopted by others, so wedded are we in general to ancient modes and customs, and so averse to reform of any kind. The powerful influence of VOLTAIRE's name was not sufficient to recommend an innovation of this trivial nature to other Authors; it required no less than the very great authority of that enlightened body, the academy of *Belles Lettres* at *Paris*, to recommend the adoption of several useful alterations which have of late years taken place in the French language; how far the English language may be improved by a like assemblage of talents and learning in this metropolis, I will not pretend to judge; but this I know, that the pronunciation of the English language is very irregular, which makes it extremely difficult to foreigners. A book somewhat similar to mine, has been published some time ago by a Mr. PAYANT, a French gentleman, it was a long time after I had intimated

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to the public my intention of publishing this, that his made its appearance; it may be supposed that his should preclude the necessity of mine: but with all due deference to the abilities of French gentlemen in general, and French masters in particular, I will venture to say, that the Author of a book of this nature should be as well acquainted at least, with the English pronunciation, as with the French, which advantage seldom falls to the lot of Frenchmen, as we all well know from experience; what then must be the consequence of a Frenchman's attempting to represent French by English pronunciation? why, he attempts to represent a language foreign to us, by another language which is foreign to him, this is explaining one mystery by another; as HORACE says "*nil agit exemplum litem quod lite resolvit*," that is, which solves one difficulty by proposing another; if I happened to be in want of the change of a guinea, I would think a man not seriously disposed to serve me, who would offer me another guinea, perhaps a less current one than my own, for he leaves me in the same distress he found me. I do not make this comparison between my own and any other book, in order to build my fame on the ruin of another's; I merely act on the defensive, because many Frenchmen have seemed disposed to object to a book of this nature, written by an *Irishman*; let me tell them, as well might the English have objected that SHERIDAN's *pronouncing dictionary* could not have been written by an *Irishman*; but it will be said, Mr SHERIDAN, has been a long time in *England*, he has been educated there, so has the Author studied
for

for six years, from an early age, in a *French*, not an *Irish college*, in *Paris*, and after his studies, had the advantage of being introduced into the politest circles, by near relatives, most respectably connected in that country, by which means he embraced the opportunity of acquiring the Parisian pronunciation of the well informed and the polite world. The names of other Authors have not been introduced through indelicacy, nor any other unworthy motive, but from a belief, that the result of any comparison between this book and any other on the same subject, will be favorable to the Author, and thereby inspiring the learner with more confidence of success, to urge him to pay more attention to it. It is solely for the benefit of the learner that so much has been said on this subject.

Having treated of the *pronouncing* part of this book at some length, it now remains to say a few words on the *spelling* part of it.

The utility of the spelling part of this book, will appear, it is expected, from the foregoing part of this essay, which enforces as much as possible the utility, if not the necessity of a *pronouncing book*, and in order to convince the reader of it, let him take a view of the

PLAN OF THE WORK.

Before he beholds the plan, he will consider what pronunciation is; the utterance of words may be called pronunciation, and words consisting of syllables, it may be also called the pronunciation of syllables; the Author, therefore, having in the first or *Theoretic Part*, exhibited to
 c public

public view, a collection of general rules on French syllables, may be said to have reduced French pronunciation to a regular system; to familiarise the learner with this system, a collection of spelling is introduced, which is a collection of words properly divided into syllables, and further, as speaking and reading consists in the proper connection of words, so as to form a sentence, a few reading lessons will follow, pronounced as the syllables are, and by the same general rules, thus the *second part* will serve as a confirmation of the *first*.

ON SPELLING.

Spelling is the proper division of words into syllables, if we attend to this, we will see that all French spelling books, and candidly speaking, they are but few in this country, are all erroneous. What are syllables? A collection of letters forming sounds; syllables or sounds then may be considered as synonymous terms; for this reason, the Author, in his spelling, divides the words into sounds, contrary to the wild and irregular mode adopted hitherto by *Porny, Duval, Tandon* and others.

This may appear strange, but readers may be assured, that Frenchmen have not paid any attention to spelling in their own country, that they should do so in a foreign country.—During the Author's stay in France, for the space of six years, he never saw a spelling book; this is the reason why the French in general are not well versed in orthography; as spelling is recommended to beginners in learning to read the English language, it should be more so, and is recom-

recommended strongly here to the learners of French, because the division and pronunciation of French syllables have been improved by an academy at *Paris*, beyond what, I fear, the English language is capable of.

Mr *Sheridan's pronouncing dictionary* has misled many, or rather some have mistaken the pronunciation of many words, from not attending to the various sounds of the vowels as *marked* by himself; but here to avoid confusion, the vowels have not been *marked*, but represented by plain English syllables, except with the long and short marks; speaking of marks, which will be explained by themselves, page xvi, it will be useful to observe that

The vowel o is generally long.

It is pronounced like the English *ow* in *low*, and it will be observed *particularly*, that *on* in the *column of pronunciation*, is to be pronounced like the English *own*, whether marked long or not.

A RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN *IRISH* AND *FRENCH* PRONUNCIATION.

In order to shew this resemblance, I will introduce a few Irish and French words, which have nearly the same sound, and sometimes the same meaning.

Irish

<i>Irish</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>English</i>
<i>Dee-eh</i> , or <i>Dee-uh</i>	{ <i>Di-eu</i> <i>Pr. Dee-uh</i>	{ <i>God</i>
<i>Shemnay</i>	{ <i>Cheminee</i> <i>Pr. Sheminay</i>	{ <i>Chimney</i>
<i>Gawrsoon</i>	{ <i>Garçon</i> <i>Pr. Garion</i>	{ <i>Boy</i>
<i>Razoor</i>	{ <i>Razoir</i> <i>Pr. Razo-awr</i>	{ <i>Razor</i>
<i>Ta-lewr</i>	{ <i>Tailleur</i> <i>Pr. Tayelvayr</i> <i>vulgarly, Ta-lewr</i>	{ <i>Taylor</i>
<i>Vest</i>	{ <i>Veste</i> <i>Pr. Vest</i>	{ <i>Waistcoat</i>
<i>Graw</i>	{ <i>Gras</i> <i>Pr. Graw or Gra</i>	{ <i>Fat</i>
<i>Engl.</i> <i>Kree, Heart</i>	{ <i>Christ</i> <i>Pr. Kree or Kreeft</i>	{ <i>Christ</i>

This affinity in sound, is the obvious reason why Irishmen in general make a more rapid progress in French pronunciation than the English; we are agreeably surprised to find so many sounds familiar to our ears, for though many Irishmen do not speak the Irish language, few there are who have not heard it spoken: This great affinity in sound between the French and Irish languages, will not appear surprising to us, when we are informed by the Rev. Mr. Gordon, an excellent writer, and a most impartial historian, what language is now spoken in Ireland; his own words are these:

“ What was then the condition of France is
 “ unknown, Its earliest inhabitants appear to
 “ have been the *Gaels*, named by the Romans
 “ *Galli*, or as we say, *Gauls*, a Celtic people,
 “ who

“ who doubtless colonized the British islands,
 “ and whose language, called *Gaelic*, or *Gallic*,
 “ is preserved to this day, not without great
 “ alteration and corruption, in Ireland and the
 “ Scottish Highlands.” *Gordon’s Terraquea*, vol.
 4, page 287.

ON PROVINCIAL DIALECTS.

In a Prospectus of this work published some time since, I have said that the pronunciation of the Irish language approached nearer the French than many of its provincial dialects; another quotation from the same learned Gentleman, will be a convincing testimony of this fact:

“ Language, a less permanent, and less unequivocal mark of ancestry than forms and colours, varies in France, as in other extensive regions. The inhabitants of *Lower Bretagne*, retain a dialect of the *Welch*; those of *French Flanders*, the *Flemish*; those of *Alsace*, the *German*; those about *Bayone*, the *Basque*, or language of *Biscay*; and those of *Roussillon*, the *Catalan*, or *Catalonian* tongue. Each province has its particular vulgar dialect or *patois*, that of *Gasconne* may be chiefly derived from the antient *Aquitanic*; that of *Provence* resembles the modern *Italian*: but the language of the Gentry every where is *French*, the most universally cultivated of all modern languages throughout Europe. Its foundation is *Latin*, which by the long dominion of the *Romans*, became the vernacular tongue of the *Gauls*. Corrupted by the rude organs and foreign dialects of peasants and barbarians, this noble

“ ble classic language degenerated into what
 “ was call'd the *lingua Romana rustica*. In its
 “ progressive change, it received the appellation
 “ of *Romance*; and, finally polished by the la-
 “ bours of learned individuals and societies, it
 “ assumed its present elegant form under the
 “ name of *French*, and became one of the most
 “ smooth, polite and pleasing languages of mo-
 “ dern Europe; yet a language which with all
 “ its beauties, is not considered as well adapted
 “ to poetry, or fit for music.” *Vol. 4, page 339.*

N. B. *The English of the French Spelling is not given, because some think it injurious to scholars to have English with the French, and by far the greatest part of the words will be found in a Dictionary.*

MARKS.

Every letter or syllable that has this mark — over it, must be pronounced long, as *ō* in *fōr*, must be pronounced long, like *o* in *jore*, or *ou* in *four*.

This mark ° denotes short pronunciation, or rather a quickness in pronunciation.

Pr. signifies pronounce, i. e. wherever we see *pr.* it tells us the pronunciation of the preceding French word.

Eng. stands for the word *English*.

Fr. stands for *French*.

ERRATA.

Chap. 3, page 32, line 10, dele hereafter and read here.—This mistake is not in all the books.

On X, page 30, for box read bōz, the pr. of beaux, in beaux enfans.

Page vi, line 19, for is a person, read is not, &c.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IT is some time since the plan of this publication has been announced to the public, the Author did expect to have published it long before now, but on revising the work, he found that it might be rendered more complete; with this view alone it was delayed for a time, and a severe cold having attacked the Author, and rendering him indisposed for some months, he was prevented from giving this work the attention it required, and was obliged to delay it for a longer time; if some have felt themselves disappointed as to the time of the publication, it is to be hoped they will not be disappointed as to the work itself; indeed many well informed persons have been anxious to know, and the curiosity of many more has been excited, to see if such a plan could be executed, namely, to represent the French pronunciation by English pronunciation upon general rules. To publish by subscription is not the most agreeable to any Gentleman, for which reason, the Author, after some unpleasant experience, did content himself with getting names without subscription, in order to assure a speedy sale and indemnify him for the money advanced for paper and printing. It is very unpleasant that there is no Copy-right in this country, and great praise is due to Dr. BROWNE of the College, for having promised to introduce a bill of Copy-right into our Parliament; it would be a great encouragement to the exertions

tions of literary genius and knowledge.—The utility of this book is so manifest, that there is no fear but the first impression will be disposed of rapidly, as it is supposed no Gentleman has given his name but will pay for a book. It was at first imagined the book might be sold for 3s. 3d, unbound, but it being recommended to get it bound, which will come to about one shilling each book, and paper having risen considerably within these two years, this book cannot be sold under 5s. 5d. to Subscribers; some have thought it too cheap, and would not be satisfied with giving names, but said they would and must subscribe not Silver, but Gold; they will excuse me, I hope, for taking the liberty of affixing the Gold to their names, as I do not know how many copies they may wish to have; the few that have advanced any money, may rely on being allowed it in the price.

Some may think that there is not a sufficient number of pages for the price, but if with the help of this book, an intelligent person of taste can attain the pronunciation of the French language, without the help of a master, and consequently teach himself the language, Can 5s. 5d. be too great a price? No, the utility of the book, the difficulty of compiling such a one, and the time, observation and reflection it has required from the Author, will more justly regulate the price of it.

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THE
Modern French Pronouncing
SPELLING-BOOK.



Theoretic Part.

The ALPHABET enlarged and divided into Two Chapters.

CHAP. I.—On Vowels.

The Vowels are.—a, e, i, o, u, y.

On A.

The modern pronunciation of this vowel is the English *a* in *hat*, not *aw*, as in *all* ; though they generally pronounce it *aw* in French Alphabets. This rule admits of a few exceptions, as will be seen in notes on *Vowels*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>in French</i>	<i>Pronounc.</i>		<i>in English.</i>
Pa-ris,	Pa-ree,	<i>not</i> Paw-ree	Paris,
Ma-ri,	Ma-ree,	<i>not</i> Maw-ree	Husband

On E.

There may be four kinds of *E*'s ; the *mute* ; the *accented* ; the *circumflex*, and the *short E*.

A

E *mute.*

E mute.

This *e* is not founded, and is generally found at the end of words ; as

EXAMPLE,	<i>French,</i>	<i>Pronounc.</i>	<i>in English.</i>
	Brave	Brav,	Brave,
	Ronde,	Rond,	Round

When *e mute* is added to an *adjective-masculine*, it makes this adjective *feminine*, and is therefore called in grammar, *e feminine*.

é Accented.

This accented or sharp *é*, is the reverse of the former ; it is always founded, and is known by an accent over it drawn from the right to the left, thus *é*. It may be represented by our *ay* in *day* ; as,

EXAMPLE.	<i>French.</i>	<i>Pronounc.</i>	<i>English</i>
	Thé,	Tay,	Tea,
	Beau-té,	Bô-tay	Beauty

There are some instances in which the *e*, seemingly *mute*, is converted into an *acute* ; in the articles and pronouns-possessive, the consonant *s* converts the preceding *e* into an *acute*, as,

ARTICLES			PRONOUNS			
<i>French,</i>	{	Dès,	<i>French,</i>	Mès,	{	Tes,
<i>Pronou.</i>		Day,	<i>Pronou.</i>	May,		Tay,
<i>English.</i>		Some,	<i>English</i>	My		Thy,

The consonant *z* following an *e*, renders that *e acute* in almost all words, as

<i>French,</i>	Chez,	{	Avez,
<i>Pronou.</i>	Shay,		Avay,
<i>English.</i>	with, or at,		You have

E. Circumflex.

This *é* has a cap over it ; some call it *e* open, as requiring to open the mouth more than usual. In my opinion it should be founded through the throat, and may therefore be called guttural, in which alone it differs from the sound of the *e* accented ; as,

<i>French</i>	Bête,	} Beast.	<i>French</i>	Fête	} feast.
<i>Prono.</i>	Bayt		<i>Prono.</i>	Fayt,	

E Short.

We are come to the *e* that requires more attention than any of the three former ; it is generally confounded with them, and has not, I believe, been treated of separately before, tho' certainly it has a very peculiar sound of its own. As marks are to be avoided as much as possible, an *h* added to this *e* will help to pronounce it properly, as in the following monosyllables ;

<i>French</i>	Le	Je	Me	Te	Se	Que
<i>Prono.</i>	Leh	Zeh	Meh	Teh	Seh	keh
<i>Engli.</i>	The	I	Me	Thee	himself	whom or what

The sound of *e short* may be had in the above and other monosyllables of this kind, by supposing any consonant added to them, that will make an English monosyllable, pronouncing the word as English, and then suddenly casting off the borrowed consonant ; to the French article *le*, I add a *t*, it becomes English, as *let* ; — by suddenly throwing away the consonant *t* the English learner retains the difficult and generally too much neglected sound of the French article,

article, *le*.—The pronoun *je* will not allow this process, as *j* in French consonants has a different sound from the English *j*; but it may be supposed.

As we have said before, the sound of the *e* will change greatly if followed by an *f* in the foregoing and other articles and pronouns; as *le* pronounc'd *leh*, by adding *s* it is *les*, pronounc'd *lay*, this *les* forms the plural of *le*.

On I.

This vowel is founded *ee*, as in *fee*.

French,	Si	}	{	French,	A-mi
Pronounced	See			Pronou.	A-mee
English.	If or so			English	Friend.

This vowel has sometimes two pips over it, called in prosody, a *diæresis*, which divides this *i* thus into two; the *first* is attached to the preceding vowel or syllable, and the *second* frequently forms a syllable by itself: Likewise *y* answers the *diæretic* *i*.

French,	Raï-on	Craï-on	Pays
Pronoun.	Ray-ee-o ⁿ	Kray-ee-o ⁿ	Pay-ee
English.	Ray	kind of chalk.	country

This *i* is often represented by *y*, which is pronounced in the same manner as above in *Pays*.

On O.

The French generally sound this vowel long, like *o* in *note*, or *o* in *bone*; and to this the learner should attend. We will give these long *o*'s no mark, but when seldom they happen to have a short sound, we will mark it thus *ô*.

Long

Long O.

<i>French,</i>	Gros.	Lot,	Mot,	Sot,
<i>Pronou.</i>	Gro,	Lo,	Mo,	So,
<i>English.</i>	Big,	Lot,	Word,	Blockhead

The short *o* is pronounced like *o* in *not*, or in *for* ; as in *co-lo-nel*.

This short *o* is mostly metamorphosed, if the expression may be used, into the English *u*, in *but* ; or resembles the *o* in *come*, or *done*.

The short *o* sounded like *u* ; this happens in two different cases : *First*, when it precedes a double consonant. *Secondly*, when it precedes two consonants of any kind. The first comprehends four classes of words, wherein *o* is followed by *ll*, *mm*, *nn*, *ff*, *tt*.

EXAMPLE.

<i>Fren.</i>	<i>molle</i>	<i>somme</i>	<i>donne</i>	<i>broffe</i>	<i>sotte</i>
<i>Pron.</i>	<i>mull</i>	<i>sum</i>	<i>dun</i>	<i>brufs</i>	<i>sutt</i>
<i>Engl.</i>	<i>soft</i>	<i>sum-total</i>	<i>I give</i>	<i>brush</i>	<i>foolish</i>

On U.

This vowel is the most difficult in the *French* ; nor is there a letter in the *English* alphabet that will convey its sound properly. We shall however give it the most adequate representation we can, by these two English letters *ew* ; as in *few* or *pew*.

<i>French,</i>	<i>Fut,</i>	<i>put,</i>	<i>queue,</i>	<i>tue,</i>
<i>Pronoun.</i>	<i>Few,</i>	<i>pew,</i>	<i>keu,</i>	<i>teu,</i>
<i>English.</i>	<i>he was</i>	<i>he could</i>	<i>tail,</i>	<i>I kill</i>

Most of the people of these kingdoms, I was acquainted with abroad, pronounced the *French* *u* like

u like the *English u*, or the *French* diphthong *ou*, which is pronounc'd like *oo* in *English*, as in *fool*, thereby confounding a variety of words of quite different significations. I find this same confusion to exist amongst most persons who have learned in this country ; they would do well to avoid it, as they will be unintelligible where ever the nicety of the *French u* should be preserved. This may be partly done, by attending to the following directions for attaining the true sound of the *French u*.—Close the lips as if to play the German Flute, and thro' a very slender aperture so made with your lips extended, breathe gently the nice sound of the *English ew* spoken of above ; this gentle breathing will make the sound long and slender. You cannot attend too much in the beginning to this formality, in extending your lips : I have found it highly useful to such as I recommended it, and therefore I now publish it with some degree of confidence.

A Caution to Learners on the letter U.

I cannot dismiss this vowel *u*, without cautioning my countrymen against the very great error of confounding the sound of this *French* vowel *u* ; (*pronounced ew in English*) with the *French* diphthong *ou*, pronounc'd like *oo* in *English*.

I have known foreigners in Paris asking,—“ where is *la Rue*, such a one ? ”—meaning such a street ; instead of pronouncing it *la Rew*, to have pronounced it *la Roa*, which is the pronunciation of *la Roue*, (the *wheel*) so that intending to ask for the *street*, they asked for the *wheel*. The lively Frenchman, or fluttering Parisian,

Parisian, cannot avoid indulging a vein of humour at the expence of the incautious stranger ; and if French politeness does not overcome French gaiety, the foreigner is likely to ask a great many persons before he is informed what way he is to take. In order to confirm the reader in the necessity of attending to this caution, I shall insert here a few more words where the vowel *u* is mis-pronounced, and the meaning of the word entirely changed thereby ; thus *Queue*, a tail, properly pronounced *kew*, is mis-pronounced *koo* ; which is the proper pronunciation of *cou*, a neck. The French word *sut*, he or she was, by mistake is pronounced *foo*, like *fou*, the French for *fool* ; thus in like manner the word *dessus*, (above) is perverted by bad pronunciation to its very opposite meaning ; for by pronouncing *dessus*, thus *dessoo*, which should be *dessew* (taking care not to pronounce the *sew* in *dessew*, like *sew*, to *sew* with a needle, but rather like *sue*, to *sue* for any right or privilege ; —this is a general observation and ought to be remembered) is mis-pronounced like *dessous*, below or under, properly pronounced *dessoo*. These few instances, out of many that may be adduced, will be sufficient it is hoped, to establish the necessity of attending carefully to the proper pronunciation of the vowel *u*.

On Y.

This letter is sounded like *i*, with this difference, that when placed between vowels, it is equal to *ï* with two pips, or *ï* with a *diæreses* ; of which before, in treating of the vowel *i*. Instead of the vowel *y* we frequently see *ï* wrote ;
that

that is where *y* formerly made part of a word, *i* is now more frequently used ; as in the word *rayon*, pronounced *ray-ee-on* ; formerly wrote with a *y*. We frequently see *i* with a diæresis used in its place ; thus *roi-on* pronounced likewise *ray-ee-on* ; in English, a *ray* of light, &c.

We saw before, that *y* tho' not between consonants, serves as a *diæretic i*, and forms two syllables in the same manner ; for instance *Pays*, (country) pronounced, *Pay-ee*.

The vowel *y* is not confined to the Alphabet ; it is frequently used in French as a word ; and indeed it is a very *idiomatic word*, being connected with many phrases of different kinds. It is generally used as an *adverb* or *pronoun*. This observation belongs more particularly to *Grammar* ; and I hope I have not intruded on the province of *Grammarians* by making it. If this book should succeed according to my expectations, and of any benefit to the public, I shall exert myself in publishing a *concise Grammar of the French Language*, on a *regular well-digested Plan*.—All *Grammars* should be as *concise* as possible ; for——“ *Omne supervacuum plene de pectore manat.*”

HOR. ART. POET.

C H A P. II.

Notes on Vowels.

On A.

1. When this vowel is marked with a circumflex thus, â, it is pronounced *aw*, as in *mâtin*, pronounced *maw-taⁿ*, a mastiff; for the last syllable *tin*, pronounced *taⁿ* see the French in Page Nazal sounds.

2. In opposition to this â, we will introduce the short *a* in *matin*, pronounced *ma-taⁿ*, Eng. *morning*.

3. *A* before *m* and *n* is pronounced *aw*, see Nazal sounds P.

4. *A* before *s* is either *a* as in *hat*, or *aw*, as *pas*, pronounced *pa* or *paw*.

5. We will call *ā* marked thus long *a*.

On E.

1. *R* after an *e*, in all infinitive modes, serves to accent this *e*, as it does also in many other words not verbs, as,

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>	<i>English</i>
Ai-mer,	Ay-may,	to love.
Sou-li-er,	Soo-lee-ay,	shoe.

E grave.

2. Besides the four *E*'s already mentioned, we may speak of another called the grave *è*, marked thus, *è*, with a stroke drawn from the *left* to the *right*, the reverse, as will be remembered, of the accented *é*, and what may appear singular,

B

this

this *grave è* has the same sound with the *accented é*, and may be pronounced by our *ay*, like the *accented é*; this is the reason why it was not treated of before, the *grave è* is to be found particularly in two cases,

First,—Before *s* and *t* not sounded, as *près*, pronounced *pray*, English *near*; *effet*, pronounced *effay*, English *effect*.

Secondly,—Before *r* sounded, as *mèr*, pronounced *mayr*, English *sea*.

The short *E*.

3. This *è* marked thus, with a circular stroke, answers the short *e* spoken of before; some modern authors write *chandelle* thus, which signifies nothing more than that *è* in this word is short, it is thus pronounced *shawndel*.

On *I*.

1. This vowel is generally lost in sound, when preceded by a *vowel*, and followed by *l* or *ll*, as *veiller* to *watch*, pronounced *vel-yay*, the second *I* in the foregoing Case, will be generally represented by the English *y*.

On *O* long.

1. We first thought *ō* long need not be marked thus *ō*, but thinking that English learners may forget its length if it is not marked, we will use this mark of length.

On *ô* circumflex.

2. Besides the long and the short *o*, there is an *ô* circumflex, as in *côte*, pron. *kâte*, English *coast*.

On

On U.

1. It is to be observed that this vowel is mute after *g*, when followed by *e* or *i*, making one syllable with this preceding *u*, as,

<i>French,</i>	<i>Pronounced,</i>	<i>English.</i>
Guide,	Geed,	Guide.
Guerre,	Gayr,	War.

On Consonants.

Consonants at the *end* of words are generally not founded, except when followed by a vowel, and then but lightly, as *trop* pronounced *trō*, Eng. *too much*.

On B

1. Very little can be said on this Consonant; it is, like most Consonants, mute at the end of words, as in *plomb* pronounced *plō*, Eng. *lead*; when terminating the *first syllable* of words, it is fully founded, as *ab-so-lu*, pronounced *ab-sō-lew*, Eng. *absolute*.

on C

1. C has two sounds, the one like *k*, the other like *s*; it is founded like *k* before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, and *ai* the diphthong, as, *First*,

<i>French.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>English</i>
Ca-nard	Kan-ār	Duck
Co-quin	Ko-kan	Rogue
Cu-i-vre	Kew-ee-vr	Copper
Caif-son	Kayf-son	a covered waggon

It

It is likewise pronounced *k* before the consonants *l*, *r*.

Second—Before *e* and *i* it is pronounced *s*, as—

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>English</i>
Cef-ser	Sef-say	to ceale
Ci-tron	See-trō ⁿ .	Lemon

Contrary to the general rule this *c* is sometimes pronounced at the end of words, particularly monosyllables.

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>English</i>
Avec	Avek	with
Sec	Sek	Dry

Third.—*C* before *h* is generally sounded *s*, as *charme* pronounced *sharm*.

On *D*

1. This letter is left out in most words where it was formerly used at the end, as *piéd*, now wrote *pié*, pronounced *peeäy*, English, *foot*.

2. At the end of words when followed by a vowel, it is most frequently pronounced like *t*, as,

<i>French.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>	<i>English.</i>
quand á lui	kawnt a lew-ee	as to him.

3. This same *d* is mostly lost where not followed by a vowel, as in

<i>French.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Grand	Gráw ⁿ .	Great.

4. If followed by an *h* mute, it is as before like a *t*, as in

<i>French.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Grand homme	Grawnt um	Great man.

On

On F

1. This consonant is sounded like the English *F* at the end of many words, as

<i>French.</i>	Vif	Chèf	Soif	Neuf
<i>Pronoun.</i>	Veef	Shayf	So-awf	Nef
<i>English.</i>	Lively	Chief	Thirst	Nine

2. When followed by a consonant, the *f* in *neuf* is not sounded; neither is the *f* in *chef d'œuvre* pronounced *shay*, or taking the following *d* pronounce *shed ayvr*.

On G

1. This consonant has two sounds; the one like the English *g* in *game*, the other we are not acquainted with in English, but must represent by *zhee*.

First.—This *g* will bear the same division that *c* did before *a*, *o*, *u*, it is sounded *hard* like *g* in *game*, as also before *ai*.

<i>Fr.</i>	Ga-lant	Go-ber	Gu-et	Gai
<i>Pr.</i>	Gal-aw ⁿ	Gub-ay	Gew-ay	Gay
<i>En.</i>	Lover	to swallow	a Watch	Gay

G has this hard sound before *ai* and consonants.

Second.—*G* pronounced *zhee* is thus *soft* before *e*, *i*, and the diphthongs *ea*, *eo* and *eu*.

2. We are not acquainted in English with this sound of *g*, for which reason two rules may be given for acquiring the sound *zhee*.

FIRST RULE FOR PRONOUNCING *zhee*.

Suppose this French *g* or *zhee* to be for a moment *shee*, then steal away the *s* in *shee*, and put
in

in its place *z*, sounding it fully with *hee*, I believe the sound may be attained in this manner, though it is foreign to our language, or

SECOND RULE.

Suppose for a moment the pronunciation of the English *g* thus, *dzhee*, to be in the mouth of the learner, then cut off the consonant *d*, and you may acquire the sound of *zhee*; it will be had in the following words.

<i>French.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Gé-ant	Zhay-aw ⁿ	Giant.
Gi-got	Zhee-go	Leg of mutton
Man-gea	Maw ⁿ -zha	He eat
Geo-li-er	Zhō-lee-ay	Goaler
Ga-geure	Ga-Zheur	Wager

On H

1. This Consonant is either *mute* or *aspirated*; the *h* *mute* or *not sounded* is to be found in the following Words.

<i>French.</i>	Honime	Hon-neur	Ha-it
<i>Pronoun.</i>	Um	Un-nayr	Ew-eet
<i>English.</i>	Man	Honor	Eight

2 The *h* *aspirated*, that is, *sounded* fully, will be found in,

<i>French:</i>	Haut	Ha-reng	Hē-ros
<i>Pronoun.</i>	Hō	Ha-raw ⁿ	Hay-rō
<i>English.</i>	High	Herring	Hero

3. General rules cannot be laid down to know when *h* is *mute* and when *aspirated*, this must depend on practice; in some grammars there are collections of words wherein *h* is *aspirated*, and wherein

wherein it is *mute*; you may take a cursory view of these and those.

4. Where it is necessary to prefix an article to the *h. mute*, an *apostrophe* is used as if the word began with a vowel, thus,

French.	L'homme	L'honneur
Pronounced.	Lum	Lun-nayr

5. If you have occasion to use the cardinal numbers in reckoning, you do not use this *apostrophe*, tho' the article should end with a vowel, and the following number begin with an *h. mute*, or a vowel, as in *huit* eight, *onze* eleven.

French.	Le huit	Le onze
Pronounced.	Leh ew-eet	Le o'z

On *J*

1. This consonant has the same sound with the French soft *g*, pronounced *zher*, and the two rules before laid down for pronouncing the soft *g*, will serve also to pronounce this *j* pronounced *zhay*.

French.	Ja-mais	Jour	Ja-ser
Pronoun.	Zha-may	Zhoor	Zha-zay
English.	Never	Day	to prattle

On *K*

This Consonant is not used in French except in words derived from foreign languages, its place is supplied by *q*, generally followed by *u*, thus, *qu*, as in

French,	Qua-li-té	Quan-ti-té
Pronounced,	Ka-lee-tay	Kawn-tee-tay
English,	Quality	Quantity

On

On *L*

It is to be observed, that Consonants are not founded at the *end* of words in general, but this rule must admit of numerous exceptions, wherefore it requires some study and pains to point out the many words in which Consonants are founded at the end of words.

1. After the Vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, and sometimes *u*, the Consonant *l* closing a syllable is founded.

<i>French</i>	Mal	Sel	Fil	Nul
<i>Pronounc.</i>	Mal	Sel	Feel	Newl
<i>English</i> {	Evil or Pain	Salt	thread	no one

when the word *fil* is followed by *s* it is *fil*s, a *son*, and is pronounced *fee* or *feefs*.

L is not founded in the word *cul*, it is pronounced *kew*, (for the English see Dictionary) we say *cul de sac*, pronounced *kew deh sak*; when talking of a lane, one end of which is impassable, like a bag, it may be translated, *bottom of bag* or *Sack*.

2. After the Vowel *o*, the Consonant *l* is frequently founded like *u*, in which case, *ol* closing a syllable, is pronounced like the diphthong *ou*, thus in English *oo*. See diphthongs,

<i>French</i>	Fol	Col	Mol	Sol
<i>Pronounced</i>	Foo	Koo	Moo	Soo
<i>English</i>	Fool	Neck	Soft	Penny

On *LL*

When *ll* is found between Vowels, the latter *l* has a very delicate soft sound, or rather is changed into the sound of *y*, particularly when

it

it helps to form a syllable perfectly distinct from the preceding *l*.

French	Tour-bil-lon	Tra-vail-ler
Pronounced	Toor-bil-yō ⁿ	Tra-vayel-yay
English	Whirlwind	to work

When *o* precedes *ll*, forming one syllable, and sometimes *two*, it is in some measure converted into the sound of the English *u*, in the word *mull*, (to mull wine) or into our short *o* in *done*, pronounced like *u* in *Sun*, thus:

French	Folle	Molle	a-moll-ir
Pronounced	Full	Mull	a-mull-eer
English	Foolish	Soft	to soften

N. B. in pronouncing the above *folle*, foolish, take care not to pronounce *full* like the English word *full*, (of water) but be sure to pronounce it like the first syllable *full*, in the word *fuller*, or like *ful*, in the word *fulsome*.

On *M*

1. *M* has the power of converting *e* into *aw*, when this *e* precedes *m*, forming the first or intermediate syllable of a word, as

French	Em-pire	As- <i>sem</i> -blée
Pronounced	<i>Awm</i> -peer	As- <i>sqawm</i> -blay
English	Empire	Assembly

2. As *e*, so is *a* sounded *aw* always before *m*.

French	Am-bas-sade	Cham-bre
Pronounced	<i>Awm</i> -bas-sad	Shawm-br
English	Embassy	Chamber

3. *M* at the end of words is not sounded as *m*, but is sounded like *n*, and therefore forms a

C

Nazal

Nazal sound; to these Nazal sounds we will refer this *m*.

4. Double *mm* metamorphoses *e* into the *a* in *hat*; as

<i>French</i>		<i>Pronounced</i>		<i>English</i>
<i>Femme</i>		<i>Fam</i>		<i>Woman</i>

the above *mm* must form one syllable with the Vowel *e*.

On *N*

1. This Consonant terminating syllables, signifies that the preceding letters form a syllable without it; this *n* serving only to sound the syllable through the nose.

We will refer this *Nazal n*, as it may very properly be called, to the *Nazal sounds*, as we did the *Nazal m*, distinguishing the *Nazal m* and *n* from the plain *m* and *n*; having treated of the plain *m*, we will now treat of the plain *n*.

1. *N* has its plain sound when followed by a vowel in the same word.

<i>French</i>		<i>In-ique</i>		<i>an-ar-chie</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>		<i>een-eek</i>		<i>an-ar-shee</i>
<i>English</i>		<i>unjust</i>		<i>anarchy</i>

2. It is likewise plain at the end of a word followed by a vowel in another word.

<i>French</i>		<i>bi-en aimé</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>		<i>bee-an aymay</i>
<i>English</i>		<i>well loved, or beloved.</i>

On *P*

P is generally not sounded at the end of words, as

French

<i>French</i>	drap	trop	beau-coup
<i>Pronounced</i>	drā	trō	bō-koo
<i>English</i>	cloth	too much	much

2. It is sounded in *trop* and *beau-coup*, when these two are followed by vowels, as

<i>French</i>	trop a-van-cé	beau-coup aimé
<i>Pronounced</i>	trōp a-vawn -say	bo-koop aymay
<i>English</i>		much loved

3. *P*, though not immediately ending a word is lost, as is likewise the Consonant following it, thus

<i>French</i>	corps	prompt
<i>Pronounced</i>	kōr	prōn
<i>English</i>	body	ready

Whenever you meet with a vowel having an *n* over it, as in *pron*, *ready*, look for this vowel amidst the *Nazal sounds*.

On *Q*

1. *Q* is sounded in the word *coq*, and in *cinq*, when followed by a vowel, as

<i>French</i>	coq	cinq en-fans
<i>Pronounced</i>	kōk	fank awn fawn
<i>English</i>	cock	five children

It is difficult to pronounce *q* properly; it is in fact, a combination of *k*, with the French vowel *u*, pronounced *ēw* long, thus we have *q* pronounced *kēw*, pronouncing *ew* of *kew*, as long as you please, attending at the same time to what has been said on the vowel *u*, see page 13, on vowels; the French word *queue*, a *tail*, will serve to mark out the proper pronunciation of the consonant *q*.

French

<i>French</i>	queue	qui	quand
<i>Pronounced</i>	kēw	kee	kawn
<i>English</i>	tall	who	when

On R

1. We can find nothing very remarkable in this consonant, except at the end of words, where it is often sounded in monosyllables, it is mostly sounded when preceded by *a* and *e*, as

<i>French</i>	car	par	mèr	fèr
<i>Pronounced</i>	kār	pār	mayr	fayr
<i>English</i>	for	by	sea	iron

2. But in all infinitive modes of verbs ending in *er*, consequently of the first conjugation, as grammarians call it, the *r* is lost, and *e* is sounded as if acute, thus

<i>French</i>	ai-mer	por-ter	fau-ter
<i>Pronounced</i>	ay-may	pur-tay	fo-tay
<i>English</i>	to love	to carry	to leap

R after *i* and *o* is generally pronounced

<i>French</i>	cu-ir	ba-tir	a bol-ir
<i>Pronounced</i>	kew-eer	ba-teer	a-bul-eer
<i>English</i>	leather	to build	to abolish

We seldom see *r* following *o*, without being accompanied by another consonant, which generally terminates the word, and is forgotten in pronunciation, thus we see

<i>French</i>	Fort	mort	corps	a-lors
<i>Pronounced</i>	För	mör	kör	a-lör
<i>English</i>	strong	death	body	then

On

On S

When between two vowels in a word, as in *maison*, and at the end of a word immediately followed by a vowel in another word, the consonant *s* in both cases is pronounced like *z*.

	1st Case.		2d Case.	
<i>French</i>	<i>mai-son</i>	<i>bai-fer</i>	<i>mes amis</i>	
<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>may-zōn</i>	<i>bay-zay</i>	<i>mayz amēe</i>	
<i>English</i>	<i>house</i>	<i>to kiss</i>	<i>my friends</i>	

2. In the plural of *articles*, and of *pronouns possessive*, the *s* is not pronounced if followed by a consonant, and if *e* precedes it this vowel is pronounced as if marked with an acute accent, see *e*, page 10, on vowels.

	Articles.			Pronouns.		
<i>French</i>	<i>les</i>	<i>des</i>	<i>mes</i>	<i>tes</i>	<i>ses</i>	
<i>Pronou.</i>	<i>lay</i>	<i>day</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>tay</i>	<i>say</i>	
<i>English</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>some</i>	<i>my</i>	<i>thy</i>	<i>his or hers</i>	

3. In most other words *s* is mute; and if *s* be preceded by *e*, the two letters *es* are mute.

<i>French</i>	<i>nos</i>	<i>vo-tres</i>	<i>chaises</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>nō</i>	<i>vo-tr</i>	<i>shayz</i>
<i>English</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>chairs</i>

On T, or Tay.

This resembles the English consonant very much; before *ion*, it is sounded *s*, as in English,

<i>French</i>	<i>cré-a-ti-on</i>	<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>kray-a-see-ōn</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>creation</i>
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Except when an *s* precedes it, then it is plain *t*.

<i>French</i>	<i>bas-ti-on</i>	<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>bas-tee-on</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>bastion</i>
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Whe

When a vowel follows *t*, ending a word, this *t* is generally pronounced.

<i>French</i>		tot ou tard
<i>Pronounced</i>		tōt ōo tār
<i>English</i>		soon or late, sooner or later

In phrases, wherein questions are asked in the third person singular, ending in vowels, particularly *a*, the consonant *t* is placed between the last vowel of the verb, and the pronoun following; thus,

<i>French</i>		a-t-il		a-t-elle		parla-t-il
<i>Pronounced</i>		āt-ee		āt-ell		parlat-ee
<i>English</i>		has he?		has she?		did he speak?

the reason is to fill up the chasm that would otherwise exist between the two vowels.

On *V*, or *Vay*.

This has very little to distinguish it from the English.

On *W*, or *deux Vay*, two *V*'s

This is very seldom met with, the sound of it is perfectly answered by the French *ou*, before the vowel *i*, in the word *oui*.

<i>French</i>		<i>Pronounced</i>		<i>English</i>
oui		wee		yes

On *X*, or *ax*.

This letter is generally found at the end of words, and when followed by a vowel, it is sounded *z*, like *s* in the same case, see *s*, page 29.

<i>French</i>		aux amis		beaux enfans
<i>Pronounced</i>		ōz amee		bōx awn fawn
<i>English</i>		tō the friends		fine children

If

If *x* is preceded by *au*, the word is very frequently in the plural number; and the singular, which you will only find in the dictionary, is *al*, thus of *maux*, evils or pains, the singular number is *mal*; from *cheval*, comes *chevaux*, horses; this is the case particularly in nouns substantive.

On Z, Zee, or Zed.

This consonant is seen at the end of an infinity of verbs in the second person plural, preceded by the vowel *e*, in which case it serves as an acute accent to the *e*, as we have said before of the consonant *r* after *e*, see page 28.

<i>French</i>	vouz avez	por tez
<i>Pronounced</i>	vooz away	pur tay
<i>English</i>	ye have	carry ye

When *z* is followed by a vowel it is founded, but not otherwise.

<i>French</i>	mettez y fix sous
<i>Pronounced</i>	met-tayz ee lee soo
<i>English</i>	put sixpence there

On &.

1. Grammarians close the alphabet with this letter, as it is called, though it is formed of the two following, *et*, which is a Latin word; the same order is preserved here; the antient practice of treating it as the last letter is adhered to and very properly, where no great advantage can be derived from calling & a representation of two letters, *et*; in truth, it is a part of speech called a conjunction copulative, the *t* is never founded in *et*, and it is always pronounced thus,

French

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>English</i>
& or et	ay	and

2. In most other words the last consonant is sounded a little, but in this word & or *et*, the consonant *t* is never sounded, though followed by a vowel; the only reason I can discover for this singular exception, is, that thus the conjunction *et* is distinguished from the verb *est*, wherein the *s* is never sounded, and the *t* is always sounded, when followed by a vowel.

CONJUNCTION *et*.

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>English</i>
<i>et un enfant</i>	ay ēwn awn fawn	and a child

VERB *est*.

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>English</i>
<i>est un enfant</i>	ayt ēwn awn fawn	is a child

C H A P. III.

On Diphthongs, or Double Vowels.

THE original and proper meaning of Diphthongs is, a collection of vowels forming two different sounds; the word is derived from two Greek words, signifying two sounds;—notwithstanding this, it is most generally taken in another sense, in which sense we shall use it here; that is, we will suppose a *Diphthong* to be the connection of two vowels forming one sound, some call these *improper Diphthongs*, but of them we will treat here, as most necessary to our purpose; we will also treat of *Triphthongs*, or three vowels, making one sound, but they are not very numerous.

The Diphthongs are thirteen in number, viz.

æ, ai, ay, ao, au, ea, ee, ei, eo, eu, œ, oi, ou.

The combinations of *a* with the other vowels are five.

Æ.

1. *Æ* does not occur often in French, and has the sound of the following French *ai*, in words derived from the Latin, in others *a* alone is sounded.

AI.

1. *AI* is sounded like the French acute *é*, or the English *ay*.

D

French

<i>French</i>		<i>vrai</i>		<i>j'ai</i>		<i>mais</i>
<i>Pronounc.</i>		<i>vray</i>		<i>zhay</i>		<i>may</i>
<i>English</i>		<i>true</i>		<i>I have</i>		<i>but</i>

2. *AI* before *l* or *ll*, is sounded like the English *aye*, which is sometimes used for the affirmative *yes*, observing to give *a* more of the sound of *a* in *hat*, than the English do, and less of the sound of *oi* in *recoil*; the English sound *aye* somewhat like *oi*, in the above word *recoil*, or in the word *toil*; but this mixed sound of *o* and *i* is to be avoided in the case of *ai* before *l* or *ll* in French, and in many other cases, where this sound occurs, (it will occur very often in the nazal *in* at the beginning of words) and we are to use the mixed sound of *a* and *i*, by supposing *i* sounded immediately after *a*, thus, *a*, *i*, taking care to sound the English *i* as soon as possible after *a*, and observing always that this *a* must have the sound of *a* in *hat*.

<i>French</i>		<i>Pronou.</i>		<i>English</i>
<i>mail</i>		<i>mayel</i>		<i>a walk called mali</i>

3. In words of two syllables, when *ll* follows the Diphthong *ai*, the latter *l* has somewhat the sound of *y*, as,

<i>French</i>		<i>mail-ler</i>		<i>tra-vail-ler</i>
<i>Pronounc.</i>		<i>mayel-yay</i>		<i>tra-vayel-yay</i>
<i>English</i>		<i>to bud</i>		<i>to labour</i>

We will treat of *ai* before *m* and *n* in the 4th Chapter on nazal sounds.

AO.

These two letters, *ao*, mostly form distinct syllables, they seldom make one sound; with *n* it sometimes forms a nazal sound.

AU.

1. This Diphthong *au* occurs very frequently in French, it has the sound of our long *ō*.

<i>French</i>	<i>au</i>	<i>au-tours</i>
<i>Pronounc.</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>ō-toor</i>
<i>English</i>	to or to the	about

Combinations of *e* with the other vowels are also five.

EA.

When this diphthong *ea* is met with, it has the sound of *a* in *hat*, as,

<i>French</i>	man- <i>gea</i>	ron- <i>gea</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	mawn zha	rōn zha
<i>English</i>	he eat	he gnawed

EE.

EE or double *ée* is pronounced like the acute *é*, and indeed the first *e* is always acute, thus, *rosée*, pronounced *rozay*, English *dew*.

EI.

1. In many words this *ei* is sounded like *è* short, though not quite so; in the nasal *ein*, *ei* has the sound of *a* in *hat*; and of *e* or *i*, in *en* and *in*, at the end of words. See *Nazals*.

2. In others it is long like the accented *é*, or English *ay*.

<i>French</i>	<i>Reine</i>	<i>Seine</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	Rayn	Sayn
<i>English</i>	Queen	River Seine

3. *EI* is short before *l*, and before *ll* it helps like *ai*, to sound the latter *l* like *y*, which Grammarians

marians call the liquid sound of *l*; see diphthongs *ai* before *ll*, page 34.

<i>French</i>	so-leil	veil-ler	ac-cueil-lir
<i>Pronounc.</i>	so-lel	vel-yay	ak-kel-yeer
<i>English</i>	sun	to watch	to accost

Some have attempted to represent the liquid sound of the last *l* in *soleil* by supposing a *y* added to it, and to other words of the kind; but it is perfectly useless in the case of one *l* only.

EO.

These two letters *eo*, form the sound of the vowel *ō* in the following word, *nageoire*, *eo* has the sound of *oi*, pronounced *o-aw*.

<i>French</i>	na-geo-ire	geo-li-er
<i>Pronounc.</i>	na-zho-awr	zho-lee-ay
<i>English</i>	fin of a fish	goaler

When *e* or *o* have any mark over them, then they form different syllables.

EU.

This diphthong *eu*, has the sound of the short *ē*, founded broad and guttural, and also the slender sound of the single vowel *u*, or in other words it sometimes lays aside the *u*, and at other times it loses the *e* in pronunciation.

EU founded like ē guttural.

<i>French</i>	peu	veux	feu
<i>Pronounc.</i>	pēh	vēh	fēh
<i>English</i>	little	I wish	fire

In the participle *eu*, and all tenses coming from the verb *avoir*, to have, the diphthong *eu* is like *u*, and in some other words.

French

<i>French</i>	<i>eu</i>	<i>eut</i>	<i>eumes</i>
<i>Pronounc.</i>	<i>ew</i>	<i>ew</i>	<i>ewm</i>
<i>English</i>	had	he had	we had

There is one combination of vowels with *i*, that may be said to form a diphthong in our sense, thus *ie* will form one syllable in some words of the feminine gender.

IE founded EE.

<i>Fr.</i>	<i>a-mie</i>	<i>chymie</i>	<i>ig-no-mi-nie</i>
<i>Pr.</i>	<i>a-mee</i>	<i>shim-ee</i>	<i>eeg-no-mee-nee</i>
<i>En.</i>	a female friend	chymistry,	dilhonour

The fourth and last class of diphthongs is the combination of *o* with other vowels.

Œ.

This answers *æ* diphthong in Latin names, and is founded *āy*.

<i>French</i>	<i>cœur</i>	<i>ſœur</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>kayr</i>	<i>fayr</i>
<i>English</i>	heart	sister

OI.

The diphthong *oi* has two very different sounds, it is sometimes pronounced *ay*, and sometimes *o-aw*, or when another syllable follows *o-a*; in the first case it forms one, in the second, two syllables.

OI is founded *ay* in the imperfect tenses of all verbs in the indicative and other moods.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>French</i>	<i>ai-mois</i>	<i>ven-dois</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>ay-may</i>	<i>vawn-day</i>
<i>English</i>	I did love	I did sell

Subj.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>French</i>	pu-ni-rois	re-cev-roit
<i>Pronounced</i>	pew-nec-ray	re-sev-ray
<i>English</i>	I should punish	he should receive

In the third person plural of the above imperfect tense, *oient* is likewise sounded *ay*, the three last letters *ent* being lost, as indeed these *three letters* are in all verbs of the third person plural.

<i>French</i>	ai-moient	av-oient	au-roient
<i>Pronounced</i>	ay-may	av-ay	ō-ray
<i>English</i>	they loved	they had	they should have

oi pronounced *o-aw*.

1. In nouns and pronouns of one syllable, *oi* is pronounced *o-aw*.

	NOUNS.		PRONOUNS.	
<i>French</i>	Roi	Foi	moi	toi
<i>Pronounced</i>	Ro-aw	Fo-aw	mo-aw	to-aw
<i>English</i>	King	Faith	I	thou

2. In all infinitive moods, where *oi* precedes *re* or *r*, it is sounded *o-aw*, and also in nouns before *r*.

In infinitive moods of verbs, oi before re and r.

<i>French</i>	boire	croire	av-oir
<i>Pronounced</i>	bō-awr	crō-awr	av-ō-awr
<i>English</i>	to drink	to believe	to have

In nouns oi before r.

<i>French</i>	mou-choir	bas-si-noir
<i>Pronounced</i>	moo-thō-awr	bas-see-no-awr
<i>English</i>	handkerchief	a warming pan

In many other nouns *oi* is sounded *o-aw*.

<i>French</i>	froid	ef-froi
<i>Pronounced</i>	fro-aw	ef-fro-aw
<i>English</i>	cold	affright

In the word *faible*, weak, and *paroître*, to appear, *oi* is pronounced *ay*.

Use and practice will teach more with regard to the two sounds of *oi*.

In the present tense of verbs of the third conjugation, *oi* is *o-aw*.

<i>French</i>	re-çois	con-çois
<i>Pronounced</i>	re-fo-aw	kon fo-aw
<i>English</i>	I receive	I conceive

In the word *François* it has both sounds.

<i>French</i>	Fran-çois	Fran-çois
<i>Pronounced</i>	Frawn fo-aw	Frawn say
<i>English</i>	Francis	French

ou pronounced *oo*.

There is a word in French of this spelling, *ou*, English *or*; when the *u* is marked with a grave accent, thus, *ù*, the word *où* signifies *where*.

	<i>où</i> , where.
<i>French</i>	<i>où</i> allez vous
<i>Pronounced</i>	oo allay voo
<i>English</i>	where are you going

ou, *or*.

<i>French</i>	il est chez lui, <i>ou</i> il est parti
<i>Pronounced</i>	eel ay shay lew-ee, oo eel ay surtee
<i>English</i>	he is at home, or he is gone out.

In order to attain this sound more perfectly, it will be necessary to have the diphthong *ou* preceded by a consonant, for which reason I am glad to find a word occur to me that will answer this purpose effectually, it is *fou*, English, *fool*; by cutting off the letter *l* in *fool*, you have the exact pronunciation of the French word *fou*.

French

<i>French</i>	<i>fou</i>	<i>cou</i>	<i>mou</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>foo</i>	<i>koo</i>	<i>moo</i>
<i>English</i>	<i>fool</i>	<i>neck</i>	<i>foft</i>

The above words *cou* and *mou* are often spelt *col* and *mol*, in which cases they are pronounced as if written with an *u*, instead of the *l*.

UE.

The letter *e* after *u* forms this diphthong *ue*, pronounced like the French *u*, or English *ew*.

TRIPHTHONGS.

By *triphthongs* I mean three vowels forming one syllable, in the same sense I spoke of diphthongs just now; the few triphthongs that will be treated of, may be reduced to the sounds of some of the diphthongs.

The triphthongs may be reduced to the following.—*aie*, *eai*, *eau*, and *oie*.

AIE pronounced *AY*.

AIE is sounded like the French *ai*, see diphthongs, page 33, and so is *eai*.

<i>French</i>	<i>j'aie</i>	<i>plaie</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>zhay</i>	<i>play</i>
<i>English</i>	<i>I may have</i>	<i>a wound</i>

EAI pronounced *AY*

<i>French</i>	<i>na-geai</i>	<i>Gcai</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>na-zhay</i>	<i>Zhay</i>
<i>English</i>	<i>I swam</i>	<i>a Jay</i>

EAU pronounced *ō*.

This is pronounced like *au* French, see page

<i>French</i>	<i>cau</i>	<i>beau</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>bō</i>
<i>English</i>	<i>water</i>	<i>handsome</i>

OIE pronounced O-AW and AY.

It is pronounced like the diphthong *oi*, sometimes *ay*, and sometimes *o-aw*; see page 37.

<i>French</i>	<i>mon-noie</i>	<i>oie</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>mun-nay</i>	<i>ō-aw</i>
<i>English</i>	<i>money</i>	<i>goose</i>

The triphthongs *aie* and *oie* are very frequently written with a *y* thus, *aye* and *oye*.

We may mention two more, *uei* and *eui*; these are generally met with before *l*, and then they both have nearly the same sound, that is of the short *e*.

UEI pronounced ě short.

<i>French</i>	<i>cueil-lir</i>	<i>ac-cueil-lir</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>kěl-yeer</i>	<i>ak-kěl-yeer</i>
<i>English</i>	<i>to gather</i>	<i>to accost</i>

EUI pronounced ě short.

<i>French</i>	<i>feuil-let</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>fěl-yay</i>
<i>English</i>	<i>a leaf</i>

In the above words of two syllables, the latter of the two *l*'s is pronounced like *y*, by a former rule on *ll* between vowels, see consonants, page 24.

When the triphthongs *uei*, or *eui*, are met with in words of one syllable, or in words where it forms the last syllable, we must suppose the triphthong to form two distinct sounds, or what Grammarians commonly call a *proper diphthong*, in this case, the two distinct sounds or syllables

E

will

will be *e-ee*, pronouncing them as quickly as possible in succession, thus,

<i>French</i>	<i>feu-ille</i>	<i>deu-il</i>	<i>re-cu-eil</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>fě-eel</i>	<i>dě-eel</i>	<i>re-ke-eel</i>
<i>English</i>	<i>leaf</i>	<i>mourning</i>	<i>collection</i>

The last syllable in these three words, *feu-ille*, *deu-il*, *re-cu-eil*, can be tolerably represented by *ill*, in English signifying indisposed, thus,

<i>French</i>	<i>feu-ille</i>	} &c. pronouncing the two syllables very rapidly.
<i>Pronounce</i>	<i>fě-ill</i>	
<i>English</i>	<i>leaf</i>	

C H A P. IV.

OF NAZAL SOUNDS.

NAZAL sounds or syllables have been called by Grammarians, *nasal vowels*, supposing these sounds to be *vowels* pronounced through the *nose*, but as some of them cannot be found among French or English vowels, and have quite different sounds, extremely peculiar to themselves, therefore the Author thinks it proper to give them a name peculiar to themselves, and call them *nasal sounds*.

A nasal sound is formed by an *n*, and sometimes an *m*, preceded by a vowel or diphthong, taking care to observe that the *n* or *m* must end the syllable or sound, in order to make it nasal.

In the case of a vowel followed by an *m*, closing the syllable, we will call the vowel so formed *demi-nasal*; though the sound is in many cases the same, as if formed by *n* after a vowel or diphthong. We will treat of the *demi-nasal*, after the *nasal sounds*.

The nasal sounds will be divided into two classes, the first class will consist of these formed by an *n*, preceded by a vowel; the second will consist of sounds formed by *n* preceded by a diphthong; the first class, may be called *nasal sounds v.* that is, *v.* for *vowel*; the second class, *nasal sounds d.* that is, *d.* for *diphthong*; wherefore

fore the propriety is manifest of calling them *sounds* in preference to *vowels*, since many of these *sounds* are formed of *diphthongs* followed by *n*; as,

<i>French</i>	main	pain
<i>Pronounced</i>	man	pan
<i>English</i>	hand	bread

Nazal Sounds v.

The *nazal sounds v.* or these formed by *vowels*, are—*an*, *en*, *in*, *on*, *un*.

1st Nazal.—*an* pronounced awⁿ

In this *nazal sound*, the French vowel *a* retains its sound *aw*, which is pronounced through the nose, as the letter *n*, placed at the top, denotes, this little *n* over a vowel or syllable, will always signify a *nazal sound*, and the learner is carefully to avoid closing the air that passes thro' the nose, so as to terminate in an English *g*; thus the people of *Gascony* and some other provinces, vulgarly pronounce *pain* like our English word *pang*, whereas it should be pronounced *paⁿ* that is, *pa* through the nose, without touching the roof of the mouth, or even the maxillary or upper jaw teeth with the tongue, which touching generally forms the very improper *nazal ending* in *g*; most foreigners are apt to fall into this mistake, thus they pronounce *main*, English, *hand*, vulgarly and improperly *mang*, instead of *maⁿ* which *maⁿ* is founded, by breathing *ma* short through the nose, without using the tongue in the least.

Having said so much, we will resume the *nazal an*.

AN,

AN, followed by *d*, *s*, and *t*, have the same sound as *an*.

<i>French</i>	<i>an</i>	<i>grand</i>	<i>dans</i>	<i>at-lant</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>awn</i>	<i>grawn</i>	<i>dawn</i>	<i>al-law</i>
<i>English</i>	<i>year</i>	<i>great</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>going</i>

This nazal *an* has uniformly the same sound *awn* whether in the beginning, middle, or end of a word.

When *an* is followed by *d* or *t*, it has the full sound of *awn*, as in the English word *lawn*, that is, if the *d* or *t* begin another syllable, as,

<i>French</i>	<i>ag-gran-dir</i>	<i>a-né-an-ti</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>ag-grawn-deer</i>	<i>a-nay-awn-tee</i>
<i>English</i>	<i>to encrease</i>	<i>annihilated</i>

If the consonants *d*, *s*, or *t*, follows *an*, and that no vowel follows, *an* has the same sound *awn* as without them.

2d Nazal—*en* pronounced *awn* and *an* two sounds.

The nazal *en* has two sounds, *awn* and *an*; in the beginning and middle of words it is sounded *awn* like the nazal *an*; but when it is the last syllable, *en* is sounded *an* like *a* in *hat*.

1st sound, en pronounced awn

<i>English</i>	<i>en-fant</i>	<i>com-pren-dre</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>awn-fawn</i>	<i>kōm-prawn-dr</i>
<i>French</i>	<i>child</i>	<i>to comprehend</i>

2d sound, en pronounced an

EN, when it is the last syllable of a word, is sounded *an* if followed by a vowel the *n* is fully sounded.

French

<i>French</i>	bi-en	ri-en	mi-en	ti-en
<i>Pronounced</i>	bee-an	ree-an	mee-an	tee-an
<i>English</i>	well	nothing	mine	thine

The above an is pronounced like *a*, in *and*, through the nose as before.

en pronounced an when a vowel follows.

<i>French</i>	mon bien aimé
<i>Pronounced</i>	mōn bee-an ay-may
<i>English</i>	my well loved, <i>that is</i> , my beloved

3d Nazal—in pronounced ayeⁿ and an

This first sound ayeⁿ is made, by supposing *aye* one syllable, wherever it has the letter *a* over it, and sounding *aye* like the English word *aye*, sometimes used as an affirmative; in this case we are to avoid the pronunciation used by the modern English, who pronounce *aye* as if written thus, *eye*, with an *o*, or pronounce the *a* full and round like the French *a*, or the English *aw*, with the vowel *i* making a separate after it, pronouncing *aye* thus, *aw-i*; or to make the English sound more plain, I will represent by two English syllables, to be repeated very rapidly, thus, *aw-eye*; it is to avoid this English sound of *aye*, that I have taken pains to represent it:—having pointed out the sound that is to be avoided, I shall now endeavour to represent the sound that is to be acquired; *aye*, in order to attain the nazal ayeⁿ must be pronounced like the two syllables *a-i*, or these two, *a-eye*, very rapidly pronounced, the *a* being like *a* in *and*; it has been necessary to say this much on this nazal, as it is the most difficult of all. This sound of *in* is had in the beginning and middle of words.

French

French		in-fi-ni
Pronounced		ayen fee-nee
English		infinite

The 2d sound of in, pronounced an.

This sound is to be had at the end of words, in this case *in* and *en* have the same sound an.

French		fin		lin		rai-fin
Pronounced		fan		lan		ray-zan
English		end		linen		a grape

ON pronounced on

In this nazal *on*, the vowel *o* must be sounded long like *o* in the English word *so*, or *ow* in the word *know*; the mark over the *o*, denoting length in sound.

French		bon		fon		rai-son
Pronounc.		bōn		fōn		ray-zōn
English {		good		his, or her, or sound		reason

UN pronounced ewn

This is a very difficult nazal sound, and is often confounded with *une*, which is the feminine of the article *un*, and for the most part forms the feminine of adjectives ending in *un*, but *une* cannot form a nazal, as *n* is followed by a vowel, which gives it the full English sound of *n* in *and*, therefore *une* is pronounced *ewn*; we cannot find any sound in English, to correspond with this nazal *un*; therefore the representation of it is difficult, the most perfect I can discover is, *ew* pronounced very short through the nose, thus, *ewn*. properly speaking, it is nothing more than a grunt, puffed through the nose, forming something like the sound of *ewn*.

In

In the following, *ew* is to be pronounced like *ew* in *few* ; see vowel *u*, page 13.

<i>French</i>	un	brun	au-cun
<i>Pronounced</i>	ewn	brewn	ō-kewn
<i>English</i>	a or an	brown	any or no body

In the feminines of the foregoing nazals, (which feminines are formed by adding *e mute* to the nazal) the *n* is fully sounded, and the nazal on that account quite lost.

Feminine of nazal un.

<i>French</i>	une	brune	au-cune
<i>Pronounced</i>	ewn	brewn	o-kewn
<i>English</i>	a or an	brown	any or no body

FIRST GENERAL RULE ON NAZALS.

VOWELS AFTER NAZALS.

When nazals are followed by a vowel, they lose their *nazal* sound, the *n* having its full sound, as in the above words, *une*, *brune*, *aucune*, thus it is in the syllables *an*, *en*, *in*, and *on*, when followed by any vowel.

SECOND GENERAL RULE.

CONSONANTS AFTER NAZALS.

A consonant coming after a nazal syllable, does not alter the sound.

French

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>English</i>
gand	gawn	glove
fans	fawn	without
vins	van	I came
vint	van	he came
fond	fōn	fund
front	frōn	forehead
tronc	tron	trunk
long	lon	long
font	fon	they make

The nazal *en*, followed by a *consonant* in the same syllable with itself, has been reserved for last, as having two sounds, with some exceptions to the second sound *an* at the end of words.

End, ends, ens, and ent pronounced awn

1st sound of *en* is found in the following words, being exceptions to the second sound of *en* at the end of words. See page 45.

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>English</i>
je vends	zhěh vawn	I sell
il rend	ee rawn	he gives back
tu mens	tew mawn	thou liest
sens	fawn	sense
sent	fawn	he feels
dent	dawn	tooth

2d. *En* is pronounced *an* when followed by the consonants *s* or *t*, in the verbs *venir*, to come, and *tenir*, to hold, and their compounds, as likewise in nouns, where *s* forms the plural of *en*.

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>English</i>
je vi-ens	zheh vee-an	I come
il re-vi-ent	ee re-vee-an	he returns
	F	<i>French</i>

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounced</i>	<i>English</i>
tu ti-ens	tew tee-an	thou holdest
il re-ti-ent	ee re-tee-an	he retains
bi-ens	bee-an	goods
les mi-ens	lay mee-an	mine
sou-ti-ens	foo-tee-an	supports or prop

Nazal sounds d. or diphthongal sounds, are syllables consisting of diphthongs and the letter *n*, thus, *ain, aen, ean, ein, oin*, are diphthongal nazal sounds.

1st,—*ain pronounced an*

This sound resembles the nazal sounds *v. en* and *in*, at the end of words, see pages 45, 46.

<i>French</i>	<i>main</i>	<i>pain</i>	<i>bain</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	man	pan	ban
<i>English</i>	hand	bread	a bath

2d,—*aen pronounced awn*

Very few words terminate in this nazal sound, of the few is,

<i>French</i>	<i>Caen</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	Kawn
<i>English</i>	a town in Normandy

3d.—*ean pronounced awn*

There are not many terminating in this *ean*, which *ean* has the same sound with the former *aen*.

<i>French</i>	<i>Jean</i>
<i>Pronounced</i>	Zhawn
<i>English</i>	John

4th,—*ein pronounced an*

This sound occurs frequently, and is the same with that of *ain*.

French

<i>French</i>	plein	sein	les reins
<i>Pronounced</i>	plan	fan	lay ran
<i>English</i>	full	bosom	the kidneys

5th,—oin pronounced o-an

This nazal is very frequently met with, and will be easily formed by founding o with the second sound of in, thus,

<i>French</i>	coin	foin	loin	foin
<i>Pronounced</i>	kō-an	fō-an	lō-an	fō-an
<i>English</i>	corner	hay	far	care

Consonants after the nazals d. make no variation in the sound; this case is therefore much more simple than that of nazals v. followed by consonants, see page 45.

ein followed by t, pronounced an

<i>French</i>	feint	teint
<i>Pronounce</i>	fan	tan
<i>English</i>	feigned	complexion

oin followed by s or t, pronounced o-an.

<i>French</i>	moins	joint
<i>Pronounce</i>	mō-an	zhō-an
<i>English</i>	less	joined

DEMI-NAZAL SOUNDS.

Demi-nazal sounds will be divided like nazal sounds into two kinds, the one formed by vowels, the other by diphthongs.

DEMI-

DEMI-NAZALS v.

By demi-nazals v. I understand *sounds* formed by *vowels* preceding the consonant *m*, such as *am*, *em*, *im*, *om*, *um*.

am pronounced *awm* and *awn*.

When *am* is the first or intermediate syllable in a word, it is pronounced *awm*.

1st Sound.

French	<i>am</i> -baſ-fa-deur	<i>am</i> -ple
Pronounce	<i>awm</i> -baſ-fa-dây ^r	<i>awm</i> -pl
English	ambaffador	ample

When the demi-nazal *am* is found at the end of a word, it is pronounced *awn* like the nazal *an*, in this case it is frequently followed by another consonant.

Am at the end of words, pronounced *awn*.

2d Sound.

French	<i>camp</i>	<i>champ</i>
Pronounce	<i>awn</i>	<i>shawⁿ</i>
English	camp	field

Em pronounced *awm*.

French	<i>em</i> -pire	<i>re-sem</i> -blance
Pronounce	<i>awm</i> -peer	<i>re-sawm</i> -blawn ^s fs
English	empire	resemblance

This demi-nazal is seldom to be seen at the end of French words; when the last syllable of foreign words, or names of places, &c. it is as in the English word *Empress*.

When

When *em* is followed by another *m* in the same syllable, the whole is pronounced like *am*, see consonants, page 26.

<i>French</i>		<i>Pronounced</i>		<i>English</i>
Femme		Fam		Woman

Im pronounced ayem.

This *im* is seldom found at the end of words, in other cases the vowel has the sound of *i* in the nasal *in*, at the beginning of words, see page 46.

<i>French</i>		im-plo-rer		im-pos-si-ble
<i>Pronounce</i>		ayem-plo-ray		ayem-puf-see-ble
<i>English</i>		to implore		impossible

Om pronounced ōm and on.

Om is pronounced long like *ome* in *home*, being the first or intermediate syllable of a word, thus

<i>French</i>		om-bre		fom-bre		tri-om-pher
<i>Pronounce</i>		ōm-br		fōm-br		tree-ōm-fay
<i>English</i>		shade		dull		to triumph

Om being the last syllable of words, has the nasal sound of *on*; this *om* may have consonants after it.

<i>French</i>		nom		prompt
<i>Pronounce</i>		nōn		prōn
<i>English</i>		name		ready

* *Um pronounced ewm, and ewn.*

In the beginning, and being the intermediate syllable of words, *um* is sounded *ewm*.

<i>French</i>		hum-ble		con-sum-er
<i>Pronounce</i>		ewm-ble		kōn -sewm-ay
<i>English</i>		humble		to consume

Um

Um pronounced ewⁿ
 At the end of words, this *um* resembles the nazal *uⁿ*

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>	<i>English</i>
par-fum	par fēw ⁿ	perfume

In the above word *par-fēwⁿ* sound the last syllable very short, as the mark over *ēw* tells you.

DEMI-NAZALS D.

By *d.* is meant diphthongal demi-nazals, that is, the letter *m* preceded by diphthongs, such as, *aim*, this is the principal one, nor are there many others, at least I do not recollect many at present.

<i>Aim pronounced an</i>		
<i>French</i>	<i>faim</i>	<i>daim</i>
<i>Pronounce</i>	<i>faⁿ</i>	<i>daⁿ</i>
<i>English</i>	<i>hunger</i>	<i>deer</i>

It will be recollected, that the *diphthongal nazal sound ain*, has this same sound *aⁿ*

GENERAL RULE

ON NAZALS AND DEMI-NAZALS D.

Diphthongal nazals and demi-nazals, or nazals and demi-nazals formed of diphthongs generally terminate words, that is, form the last syllable.

GENERAL RULE

ON NAZALS AND DEMI-NAZALS V.

By *v.* is meant these formed of vowels; it will be useful to attend to this rule; that, when
nazals

nazals or *demi-nazals* are immediately followed by another *nazal* or *demi-nazal* consonant, viz. *n* or *m*, or by a vowel, then the French *nazal* or *demi-nazal* is lost, and the *n* or *m* is pronounced as in English.

First,—When *n* or *m* seemingly *nazal*, are followed by another *n* or *m*, I mean, when the same *nazal* consonant is doubled, the second consonant being the repetition of the former, banishes the French sound, and as it were, constitutes an English sound, thus,

<i>French</i>	<i>in-no-cent</i>	<i>im-mense</i>
<i>Pronounce</i>	<i>in-no-fawn</i>	<i>im-mawn fs</i>
	<i>not ayen no-fawn</i>	<i>not ayem-mawn fs</i>
<i>English</i>	<i>innocent</i>	

Second case.

When a *nazal* or *demi-nazal* vowel, that is, these formed by vowels, as *an*, *en*, &c. and followed immediately by a vowel, are likewise *Englished* as it were, losing the *nazal* entirely, for instance,

<i>French</i>	<i>in-ique</i>	<i>im-age</i>
<i>Pronounce</i>	<i>in-eek</i>	<i>im-āzh</i>
	<i>not ayen-neek</i>	<i>not ayem-azh</i>
<i>English</i>	<i>unjust</i>	<i>image</i>

The *demi-nazals* may be divided into real and apparent.

Real, when they may be said to be really *nazal*, that is, when *m* is sounded as if it was an *n*, and the sound is *nazal*, as *am*, *om*, and *um*, at the end of words, see pages 52, 53.

Apparent, when the *m* does not help to make the last syllable of words, and the *m* retains its own sound, with the vowels or diphthongs likewise *nazally* sounded; see page 52, first sound of *am*.

T H E
S E C O N D,
O R
P R A C T I C A L P A R T.

Containing a variety of words from one to eight syllables, with reading lessons annexed to each class of syllables, by which the learner may exercise himself on the general rules laid down in the FIRST PART, and combine the practice of the SECOND PART with the theory of the FIRST.

M O N O S Y L L A B L E S.

OR WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

Monosyllables, wherein will be found the sounds of the simple vowels.

A.

On *a*, sounded like *a* in *hat*, page 9.

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
ça	<i>sa</i>	va	
ma		bras	<i>bra</i>
la		vas	<i>va</i>
fa		chat	<i>sha</i>
ta			

G

On

On *a* like *aw* in *law*, page 17.

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
bas	<i>baw</i> , or <i>ba</i>	gras	<i>graw</i> , or <i>gra</i>
las	<i>la</i> , or <i>law</i>	pas	<i>paw</i> , or <i>pa</i>
tas	<i>ta</i> , or <i>taw</i>	lacs	<i>lawk</i>
drap	<i>dra</i>		

Many words ending in *as*, are sounded by the modern French like *a* in *hat*, not *aw*; *as*, *pas*, pronounced *pā*, not *paw*.

E.

On *e* mute, like the *e* in *love*.

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
ame	<i>ām</i>	dines	<i>deen</i>
bāse	<i>bawz</i> , or <i>bāz</i>	juste	<i>zhawst</i>
faire	<i>fayr</i>	orgues	<i>org</i>
gage	<i>gāzh</i>	daube	<i>dōb</i>
cave	<i>kāv</i>	rue	<i>rcw</i>
globe	<i>glōb</i>		

I.

On *i* like *ee* in *fleet*, page 12.

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
bis	<i>bee</i>	mit	<i>mec</i>
dine	<i>deen</i>	prie	<i>pree</i>
gris	<i>gree</i>	nid	<i>nee</i>
lit	<i>lee</i>	vif	<i>veef</i>
fit	<i>fee</i>	ils	<i>ee</i> , or <i>eez</i>
ris	<i>ree</i>	fil	<i>feel</i>
lis	<i>lee</i>	fil	<i>fee</i> , or <i>feefs</i>
qui	<i>kee</i>	mil	<i>meel</i>
ti	<i>fee</i>	vil	<i>veel</i>

O.

On *o* long, as in *over*, marked thus *ō*, page 12.

French

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
os	ô, or ôs	mot	mô
dos	dô	fol	fô
lot	lô	rot	rô

U.

On *u*, like *ew* in *few*, page 13.

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
bu	bcw	vu	vew
du	} dew	cru	} krew
dut		crud	
fut	} few	flux	flew
fus		eus	} ew
lu	lew	eut	
mu	mew	dure	dewr
nue	} new	mure	mewr
nud		fure	fewr
put	pew	furent	fewr
rue	rew	glu	glew
*sçu	sue	fud	few, or sue
tu	} tew	nul	newl
tue			

* Sçu is pronounced *sue*, to avoid pronouncing *few* like *sew*, to *sew* with a needle, see page 15.

Y.

On *y* a single letter like *ee*.

French, *y*, prono. *ee* | French, *aye*, prono. *ay*.

Y, a double letter, that is like a double *i*, or two *i*'s, must be treated of in words of two syllables, see page 15.

DIPHTHONGS.

On the diphthong *ai*, see page 34.

French

French	Pronounce
ai, fais, gai, hais,	ay, fay, gay, hay or ha-ee,
mais, paix, quai, fais,	may, pay, kay, say,
mais, vais, frais,	tay, vay, fray,
laid, trait,	lay, tray.

On the diphthong *au*, (see page 35) like *o* in *open*.

French	Pronounce
au, maux, faux,	ō, mō, fō,
chaud, faut, fauf,	shō, sō, sōf.

The triphthong *eau* is like *au*, see page 41.

French	Pronounce
eau, beau, peau,	ō, bō, pō.

The diphthong *ei*, in adjectives of the feminine gender, is sounded like the French *ai*, in this case it is mostly followed by the two letters *ne*; this diphthong is to be found likewise in some nouns substantive.

Ei in adjectives feminine.

French, pleine | Pronounce playn.

In substantives.

French, Reine | Pronounce Rayn.

On *eu*.

The verb *eu* from *avoir*, is pronounced like the French vowel *u*, see page 37.

French	Pronounce
eu, eus, eut,	ew, ew, ew,
eumes, eutes, eurent,	ewm, ewt, ewr.

In most other words, this diphthong *eu* has a difficult sound, which cannot be fully represented to the eye, it must be referred to an able teacher; however, we will approach the true sound as near as possible; in this case it has a thick

thick guttural sound of *eu*, as page 36, like *e* in *her*, through the throat.

French	Pronounce	For all these very difficult sounds consult a proper master.
feu, creux, peus,	<i>fě, crě, pě,</i>	
peu, ceux, eux,	<i>pě, sě, ě,</i>	
yeu, veux	<i>vě, vě.</i>	

On *oi* proper, see page 37.

There are few words of one syllable in this case; this syllable is to be found most commonly at the end of imperfect tenses; *oi* proper is here understood *oi* making but one syllable, *oi* improper makes two syllables.

French, *av-oit, vou-loit* | Pronou. *av-ay, vou-lay.*

On *oi*, a diphthong improper, see page 38.

French	Pronounce
bois, boit, croix,	<i>bo-aw, bo-aw, cro-aw,</i>
dois, foi, moi,	<i>do-aw, fo-aw, mo-aw,</i>
noix, noir, foi,	<i>no-aw, no-awr, so-aw,</i>
foir, toi, quoi,	<i>so-awr, to-aw, kō-aw,</i>
vois, voix, voir,	<i>vo-aw, vo-aw, vo-awr.</i>

On *ou*, see page 39.

French	Pronounce
cou, clou, doux, fou,	<i>koo. kloo, doo, foo,</i>
mou, nous, tous,	<i>moo, noo, too and toos,</i>
tout, trou, sous,	<i>too, troo, soo.</i>

N A Z A L S O U N D S.

First nazal an.

French	Pronounce
an, ban, van,	<i>awⁿ, bawⁿ, vawⁿ.</i>

Consonants added to the foregoing sound make no change in it, for instance, *c, s, t.*

French

French	Pronounce
blanc, franc, banc,	blaw ⁿ fraw ⁿ baw ⁿ
flanc, dans, fans,	flaw ⁿ daw ⁿ saw ⁿ

Most words ending in *ant*, contain more syllables than one; in all verbs it answers our *ing*, in English translation, that is, the participle of the present tense as Grammarians call it.

French	Pronounce	English
ai-mant	ay-maw ⁿ	lov-ing

On *en*, *end*, *ens*, *ent*, see page 45.

SECOND NAZAL.

The second nazal *en* is divided into two sounds *awⁿ* and *aⁿ*.

French	Pronounce
en, rend, fend,	aw ⁿ raw ⁿ faw ⁿ
dens, dent, mens,	daw ⁿ daw ⁿ maw ⁿ
vend, vends, rends,	vaw ⁿ vaw ⁿ raw ⁿ
fends, ment, sens,	faw ⁿ maw ⁿ saw ⁿ
fent, lent, tens, tent,	saw ⁿ law ⁿ taw ⁿ taw ⁿ

Like these is, temps, Pronounce tawⁿ.

We have treated above but of *en* as a word in itself; as a syllable, it has the same sound in two cases, that is, in the beginning and middle of words, as *an*; as will be found in words of more than one syllable; the second sound of *en*, that is, at the end of words, will be treated of in words of two syllables.

Like the second nazal *en*, the third nazal *in* has two very different sounds, the first and most difficult must be referred to words of many syllables; the second sound of *in*, at the end of words can be treated of here.

Second

Second sound of the third nazal in.

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
fin, pin, tins,	<i>fan pan tan</i>
brin, clin,	<i>bran clan</i>

I shall include in this sound, the syllables *ain* and *ein*, which have exactly the same sound, because there are many words of one syllable formed of these two diphthongs *ai* and *ei*, and the consonant *n*; these sounds sometimes admit *s* and *t* after them.

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
bain, bains, crains,	<i>ban cran</i>
main, nain, pain,	<i>man nan pan</i>
fain, vain,	<i>fan van</i>

To *ain* may be added *aim*.

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
daim, faim,	<i>dan fan</i>

On *ein*.

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
plein, rein, sein, reins,	<i>plan ran fan ran</i>

An *e* mute after this *ein*, changes the sound entirely, then *eine* answers our *ane* in *cranc*, as,

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
pleine, reine,	<i>playn, rayn.</i>

Fourth nazal *on*, with *d*, *s*, and *t*, sometimes *c* after it.

<i>French</i>	<i>Pron. like o in bone.</i>
<i>on, bon, don, l'on, mon,</i>	<i>ōn bōn dōn lōn mōn</i>
<i>non, son, ton, rond, fond,</i>	<i>nōn sōn tōn rōn fōn</i>
<i>tonds, bons, dons, sont,</i>	<i>tōn bōn dōn sōn</i>
<i>donc, tronc, vont,</i>	<i>dōn or don k, trōn vōn</i>
<i>mont,</i>	<i>mōn</i>

When

When *ne* or *nes* is added to this fourth nazal *on*, the *onne*, or *onnes* is sounded like our *un* in *tun*.

French	Pronounce
<i>bonne, bonnes,</i>	bun
<i>donne, donnes,</i>	dun
<i>sonne, sonnes,</i>	fun
<i>tonne, tonnes,</i>	tun

The fifth nazal sound is *un*.

French	Pronounce
<i>un, brun, l'un,</i>	ěwn, brěwn, lěwn

An *e* mute added to this *un*, makes the *n* long, and the word generally feminine.

French	Pronounce
<i>une, brune,</i>	ewn, brewn.

It is to be observed, that sometimes the *n* is not joined to the preceding, but to the subsequent syllable; in which case there is no nazal sound, as *inique*, pronounce *ee-neck*.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
<i>A-baisse</i>	A-bayfs	<i>a-mour</i>	a-moor
<i>a-bri</i>	a-bree	<i>a-vis</i>	a-vee
<i>ac-cès</i>	ac-fay	<i>a-voir</i>	a-vo-awr
<i>a-bus</i>	a-bew	<i>an-neau</i>	an-nō
<i>ac-cord</i>	ak-kōr	<i>au-cun</i>	ō-kewn
<i>a-bime</i>	a-beem	<i>au-tant</i>	ō-tawn
<i>à-près</i>	a-pray	<i>au-tour</i>	ō-toor
<i>af-pect</i>	af-pay	<i>au-près</i>	ō-pray
<i>a-mi</i>	a-mee	<i>au-tel</i>	ō-tel

French

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
<i>au-teur</i>	ō-tair	<i>bi-erre</i>	bee-ayr
<i>auf-fi</i>	ōf-fee	<i>bign-et</i>	bing-ay
<i>an-glois</i>	awn ⁿ -glay	<i>ba-tême</i>	ba-tây ^m
<i>at-trait</i>	at-tray	<i>bai-ser</i>	bay-zay
<i>ar-dent</i>	ar-dawn ⁿ	<i>baif-ser</i>	bayf-say
<i>ar-pent</i>	ar-pawn ⁿ	<i>bou-chon</i>	boo-shon ⁿ
<i>a-veu</i>	a-vêh	<i>bou-ton</i>	hoo-ton ⁿ
<i>a-vril</i>	a-vree	<i>bou-foⁿ</i>	boo-fo ⁿ
<i>a-fin</i>	a-fan ⁿ	<i>bon-té</i>	bone-tây
<i>an-tre</i>	awn-tr	<i>blef-ser</i>	blef-say
<i>Ba-lais</i>	Ba-lay	<i>bor-der</i>	bur-day
<i>ba-nal</i>	ba-nal	<i>bof-su</i>	buf-fêw
<i>ba-nir</i>	ba-neer	<i>bou-ger</i>	boo-zhay
<i>bar-beau</i>	bar-bō	<i>bo-yau</i>	hō-yō
<i>ba-teau</i>	ba-tō	<i>brail-lard</i>	brayel-yar
<i>barr-eau</i>	bar-rō	<i>brande-vin</i>	brāwnd-vā ⁿ
<i>ban-deau</i>	bawn-dō	<i>bran-ler</i>	brawn ⁿ -lay
<i>bal-con</i>	bal-cō ⁿ	<i>braf-ser</i>	braf-îay
<i>ba-ron</i>	ba-ron ⁿ	<i>bra-vade</i>	bra-vad
<i>ba-ton</i>	ba-to ⁿ	<i>bra-mer</i>	bra-may
<i>ba-fin</i>	ba-za ⁿ	<i>bran-card</i>	brawn ⁿ car
<i>baif-fin</i>	baif-fan ⁿ	<i>bre-vet</i>	brê-vây
<i>ban-quet</i>	bawn ⁿ -kay	<i>breu-vage</i>	breh-vazh
<i>ba-nir</i>	ba-neer	<i>bre-bis</i>	brê-bee
<i>be-nir</i>	be-neer	<i>bri-der</i>	bree-day
<i>beau-coup</i>	bō-koo	<i>bri-gade</i>	bree-gad
<i>beau-té</i>	bōtay	<i>bri-gand</i>	bri-gawn ⁿ
<i>ber-ceau</i>	her-fo	<i>bri-guer</i>	bri-gay
<i>bê-cher</i>	bay-fhay	<i>bri-qué</i>	bri-kay
<i>ber-ger</i>	ber-zhay	<i>bril-lant</i>	bril-yawn ⁿ
<i>bri-der</i>	bree-day	<i>bri-ser</i>	bree-zay
<i>bi-got</i>	bee-go	<i>bri-sant</i>	bree-zawn ⁿ
<i>bi-jou</i>	bee-zhoo	<i>bro-card</i>	bro-cār
		<i>bro-chure</i>	bro-shewr

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
<i>brode-quin</i>	brud-kan	<i>cer-veau</i>	fer-vō
<i>bro-yer</i>	brō-yay	<i>cef-ser</i>	fef-fay
<i>bru-ant</i>	brew-yawn	<i>ce-der</i>	fe-day
<i>bru-it</i>	brew-ee	<i>chan-ger</i>	shaw ⁿ -zhay
<i>bru-lant</i>	brew-law ⁿ	<i>cham-bre</i>	shawm-br
<i>bru-lurē</i>	brew-lewr	<i>cham-eau</i>	sham-ō
<i>bu-reau</i>	bew-rō	<i>chan-delle</i>	shaw ⁿ -del
<i>Ca-bale</i>	Ka-bal	<i>chan-son</i>	shaw ⁿ -fon
<i>ca-bane</i>	ka-ban	<i>chan-vre</i>	shaw ⁿ -vr
<i>ca-brer</i>	ka-bray	<i>cha-peau</i>	sha-pō
<i>ca-bron</i>	ka-bron	<i>char-bon</i>	shar-bon
<i>ca-ble</i>	ka-ble	<i>char-mer</i>	shar-may
<i>ca-bas</i>	ka-ba	<i>chaf-ser</i>	shaf-fay
<i>ca-cher</i>	} ka-shay	<i>chaf-fis</i>	shaf-fee
<i>ca-chet</i>		<i>chat-eau</i>	shat-ō
<i>ca-cho^t</i>	ka-shō	<i>chat-on</i>	shat-on
<i>cad-eau</i>	kad-ō	<i>chauf-ser</i>	shōf-fay
<i>cad-ence</i>	kad-aw ⁿ fs	<i>chauf-ser</i>	shōf-fay
<i>cad-et</i>	kad-ay	<i>chel-in</i>	shel-an
<i>cad-uc</i>	kad-ewk	<i>chem-in</i>	shem-an
<i>ca-fé</i>	ka-fay	<i>cher-cher</i>	sher-shay
<i>ca-fard</i>	ka-far	<i>chev-al</i>	shev-al
<i>ca-gée</i>	ka-zhay	<i>chev-il</i>	shev-eel
<i>ca-got</i>	ka-gō	<i>che-vre</i>	shay-vr
<i>can-ard</i>	kan-ār	<i>chic-ane</i>	shic-an
<i>cail-ler</i>	kayel-yay	<i>chi-en</i>	shee-an
<i>caif-son</i>	kayf-son	<i>chif-son</i>	sheef-son
<i>ca-mail</i>	ka-mayel	<i>chign-on</i>	shing-on
<i>cam-per</i>	kawm-pay	<i>cho-ix</i>	shō-aw
<i>cà-nif</i>	ka-neef	<i>cib-oule</i>	feeb-ool
<i>ca-rotte</i>	ka-rut	<i>ci-el</i>	fee-el
<i>car-reau</i>	kar-ro	<i>ci-vil</i>	fee-veel
<i>car-rosse</i>	kar-rufs	<i>ci-tron</i>	fee-tron
		<i>ci-ment</i>	fee-maw ⁿ

French

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
<i>ci-gale</i>	fee-gal	<i>cou-per</i>	koo-pay
<i>cin-quante</i>	fank-awnt	<i>cou-leur</i>	koo-lair
<i>ci-rer</i>	fee-ray	<i>cou-fin</i>	koo-zan
<i>ci-seaux</i>	fee-zō	<i>couf-fin</i>	koof-fan
<i>ci-tron</i>	fee-tron	<i>cou-teau</i>	koo-to
<i>clai-ron</i>	clay-ron	<i>cou-tume</i>	koo-tewm
<i>cla-meur</i>	cla-mayr	<i>cou-vrir</i>	koo-vreer
<i>clé-ment</i>	clay-mawn	<i>cou-vert</i>	koo-vair
<i>cler-gé</i>	cler-zhay	<i>cré-dit</i>	kray-dee
<i>clé-mence</i>	clay-mawn ^s	<i>cri-er</i>	kree-ay
<i>cli-mat</i>	clée-mā	<i>cru-el</i>	krew-el
<i>cloch-er</i>	clush-ay	<i>cro-ix</i>	krō-aw
<i>clou-er</i>	cloo-ay	<i>crach-at</i>	kraish-a
<i>coch-er</i>	cush-ay	<i>cra-paud</i>	kra-po
<i>col-et</i>	cul-ay	<i>cram-pon</i>	krāwm-pon
<i>com-bat</i>	cōm-bā	<i>crain-dre</i>	krayen-dr
<i>com-ment</i>	cum-mawn	<i>cri-bler</i>	kree-blav
<i>com-pas</i>	cōm-paw	<i>cri-eur</i>	kree-air
<i>com-plot</i>	com-plo	<i>cris-tal</i>	kreef-tal
<i>con-cert</i>	con -layr	<i>croi-re</i>	kro-awr
<i>con-clu</i>	con -klew	<i>con-ter</i>	kone-tay
<i>con-cours</i>	con -koor	<i>crou-ton</i>	krou-ton
<i>con-cus</i>	con -few	<i>crou-pir</i>	kroo-peer
<i>con-fus</i>	con -few	<i>Cy-près</i>	See-pray
<i>con-feil</i>	con -fel	<i>cruch.et</i>	crush-ay
<i>cop-ie</i>	kup-ee		
<i>con-cile</i>	kon -feel	<i>D'ab-ord</i>	Dab-ōr
<i>con-quête</i>	kon -kayt	<i>dar-der</i>	dar-day
<i>con-tract</i>	kone-tra	<i>da-tif</i>	da-teef
<i>con-voi</i>	kon -vo-aw	<i>dam-ner</i>	daw-nay
<i>cor-aïl</i>	kōr-ayel	<i>dom-mage</i>	dum mazhe
<i>cor-don</i>	kur-don	<i>dé-bat</i>	day-ba
<i>co-teau</i>	kō-tō	<i>dé-cret</i>	day-cray
<i>cou-cher</i>	koo-shay	<i>dé-sir</i>	day-zeer

French

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
dé-fert	day-zayr	du-cal	dew-cal
dé-gré	day-gray	du-ché	dew-ihay
dé-tresse	day-treïs	dur-ant	dewr-awn
dé-vot	day-vo	dou-tant	doo-tawn
dé-gat	day-ga	dor-mant	dur-mawn
dé-gout	day-goo	du-vet	dew-vay
dé-bris	day-bree	douz-aine	dooz-ayn
dé-cés	day-fay	du-el	dew-el
deb-out	deb-oo		
dé-lai	day-lay	E-bene	Ay-bayn
dé-part	day-par	e-cart	ay-car
de-hors	de-hör	e-clipse	ay-kleeps
dé-pot	day-po	e-clat	ay-klā
des-sous	des-foo	e-clair	ay-klayr
de-dans	ded-awn	e-crit	ay-kree
dan-din	dawn-dan	ef-fet	ef-fay
dau-phin	do-fan	ef-fort	ef-tör
des-tin	des-tan	e-gal	ay-gal
daign-er	deng-ay	e-gout	ay-goo
dé-junt	day-fewn	em-bleme	awm blaym
de-vint	de-van	em-pire	awm-peer
di-vin	dee-van	em-ple	awm-plee
di-zain	dee-zan	em-ploi	awm-piō aw
di-fus	dee-few	em-plois	awm-plō aw
dic-ton	deec-tōn	enne-mi	en-mee
dis-corde	deef-curd	en-tree	awn-tray
dis-cours	deef-koor	en-ceint	awn-fan
dis-pos	deef-pō	en-clos	awn-klo
doc-teur	duc-tair	en-cre	awn-kr
don-geon	dōn-zhon	en-fant	awn-fawn
dom-ter	dome-tay	en-fer	awn-fayr
don-ner	dun-nay	en-fin	awn-fan
dor-mir	dur-meer	en-nuis	awn-new ee
dou-ble	doo-bl	en-quis	awn-kee

French

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
en-tend	awn-tawn ⁿ	ex.clus	ex.klew
en-voi	awn vo.aw	ex.empt	ex.awn ⁿ
e-pice	ay.peefs	ex.ploit	ex.plo.aw
e-poux	ây.poo	ex.iste	ex.eeft
e-pris	ay.pree	ex.empt	eg.zawn ⁿ
e-ponge	ay.pon ⁿ zh		
e-pars	ay.pār	Fa.ble	Fā bl
e-paule	ay.pole	fa.çade	fa.fad
e-pée	ay.pay	fa.çon	faf.son ⁿ
er-rant	er.rawn ⁿ	fa.cher	fa.ihay
er-reur	er.râir	fa.cile	fa.seel
es-prit	es.pree	fa.got	fa.go
é-pi	ay.pee	fac.teur	fac-tair
é-pine	ay.peen	fai.san	} fay.zawn ⁿ
é-tat	ây.tā	fai.sant	
é-tre	ây.tr	fai.seur	fay.zair
é-tant	} ay.tawn ⁿ	fais.ceaux	fayf.fo
é-tang		fai.fois	fay.zay
é-taim	} ay.tan ⁿ	fam.ille	fam.eel
é-teint		fa.laise	fa.layz
é-toient	ay.tay	fa.nal	fa.nal
é-tend	ay.tawn ⁿ	fa.ner	fa.nay
é-tique	ay.teek	fan.fan	fawn fawn ⁿ
é-toffe	ay.tuff	fan.tome	fawn.tome
é-trange	ay.trawn ⁿ zh	fa.on	fa.ōn
é-trenne	ay.trayn	fa.quin	fa.kān
é-trille	ay.treel	fa.lot	fa lo
é-tude	ay.tewd	far.cir	far.secr
é-tuve	ay.tewv	far.deau	far.do
é-vêque	ay.vêk	fa.tal	fa.tal
ex-act	eg.zaet	fau.con	fo,kōn
ex-ige	eg.zecz	fa.veur	fa.vâir
ex-trait	ex.tray	fau.teuil	fo.teil
ex-cès	ex.fay	fa.yance	fa.yawn ⁿ fs

French

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
<i>fau.vette</i>	fo.vett	<i>flan.quer</i>	flawn kay
<i>fau.ser</i>	fos.say	<i>flat.teur</i>	flat.tàir
<i>fè.al</i>	fây.al	<i>flê.chi</i>	flay.thee
<i>fè.cond</i>	fay.kon	<i>flê.trir</i>	flay.treer
<i>fein.dre</i>	fayen.dr	<i>flot.ter</i>	flut.tay
<i>fen.du</i>	fawn.dew	<i>frai.sheur</i>	fray.shayr
<i>fen.dant</i>	fawn.dawn	<i>frai.eur</i>	fray.yair
<i>fe.ler</i>	fây.lay	<i>fran.cois</i>	frawn say
<i>fe.lon</i>	fel.on	<i>Fran.cois</i>	frawn lo.aw
<i>fe.nouil</i>	fen.oo.il	<i>fra.per</i>	fra.pay
<i>fer.rer</i>	fer.ray	<i>fré.mir</i>	fray.meer
<i>fes.tin</i>	fes.tan	<i>fré.quent</i>	fray.kawn
<i>feu.ille</i>	fê.ill	<i>fri.and</i>	free.awn
<i>fi.breux</i>	fee.brêh	<i>frill.eux</i>	fril.yeh
<i>fi.gure</i>	fee.gewr	<i>fri.pon</i>	free.pon
<i>fi.ler</i>	fee.lay	<i>fru.it</i>	frew.ee
<i>for.tune</i>	fur.tewn	<i>fro.ment</i>	frum.awn
<i>fon.taine</i>	fone.tayn	<i>fu.fil</i>	few.zee
<i>for.et</i>	fur.ay		
<i>four.naise</i>	foor.nayz	<i>Gal.op</i>	Gal.o
<i>fo.lie</i>	ful.ee	<i>ga.zon</i>	ga.zôn
<i>foi.ble</i>	feb.bl	<i>gla.çon</i>	gla.fôn
<i>for.mer</i>	fur.may	<i>gar.çon</i>	gar.fôn
<i>four.mi</i>	foor.nee	<i>gagn.ons</i>	gang.ôn
<i>four.gon</i>	foor.gon	<i>ga.ger</i>	ga.zhay
<i>four.neau</i>	foor.no	<i>gar.der</i>	gar.day
<i>four.nir</i>	foor.neer	<i>gla.ner</i>	gla.nay
<i>fre.gate</i>	freg.ât	<i>gra.ter</i>	gra.tay
<i>fru.gal</i>	frew.gal	<i>gra.ver</i>	gra.vay
<i>fru.it</i>	frew.ee	<i>gaill.ard</i>	gayel.yâr
<i>fu.tur</i>	few.tewr	<i>ga.lant</i>	ga.lawn
<i>fla.con</i>	fla.kôn	<i>ga.rant</i>	ga.rawn
<i>flai.rer</i>	flay.ray	<i>ga.teau</i>	ga.tô
<i>flam.beau</i>	flawm-bo	<i>ga.geur</i>	ga.zhair

		French	Pronounce
<i>ga.leux</i>	<i>ga.lě</i>	<i>hai-neux</i>	hay-neh
<i>gau.cher</i>	<i>go.shay</i>	<i>han-toient</i>	hawn-tay
<i>ge.ant</i>	<i>zhay.awn</i>	<i>ha-reng</i>	ha-rawn
<i>ge.nant</i>	<i>zhay.nawn</i>	<i>ha-quet</i>	ha-kay
<i>gen.dre</i>	<i>zhawn.dr</i>	<i>har-di</i>	har-dee
<i>gen.til</i>	<i>zhawn.teel</i>	<i>ha-tif</i>	ha-teef
<i>ge.mir</i>	<i>zhem.eer</i>	<i>hauf-sons</i>	hof-son
<i>gi.got</i>	<i>zhee.go</i>	<i>hau-tain</i>	ho-tan
<i>gi.bet</i>	<i>zhee.bay</i>	<i>hau-teur</i>	ho-tây
<i>gou.jon</i>	<i>goo.zhon</i>	<i>ha-zard</i>	ha-zar
<i>gou.ter</i>	<i>goo.tay</i>	<i>He breu</i>	Heb-rě
<i>gour.mand</i>	<i>goor.mawn</i>	<i>he.las</i>	hay-lā
<i>glif.ser</i>	<i>gleef.fay</i>	<i>hen.nir</i>	hen-neer
<i>gla.neur</i>	<i>glā.nair</i>	<i>hé.ron</i>	hay-ron
<i>glu.ant</i>	<i>glew.awn</i>	<i>har.nois</i>	har.no.aw
<i>gom.meux</i>	<i>gum.meh</i>	<i>han.ter</i>	hawn.tay
<i>gon.fler</i>	<i>gon.flay</i>	<i>heu.reux</i>	hě.rěh
<i>gou.jat</i>	<i>goo.zhā</i>	<i>heur.ler</i>	hure.lay
<i>gram.maire</i>	<i>gram.mayr</i>	<i>heur.ter</i>	her.tay
<i>gran.deur</i>	<i>grawn.dair</i>	<i>hi.bou</i>	hee.boō
<i>gran.dir</i>	<i>grawn.deer</i>	<i>hi.deux</i>	hee.dew
<i>grand.pere</i>	<i>grawn.payr</i>	<i>hi.ver</i>	ee.vayr
<i>grand.mere</i>	<i>grawn.mayr</i>	<i>hon.neur</i>	un.nayr
<i>grap.pin</i>	<i>grap.pan</i>	<i>hon.teux</i>	hone.tûh
<i>grat.tin</i>	<i>grat.tan</i>	<i>ho.quet</i>	ho.kay
<i>*Hab-it</i>	<i>Ab-ee</i>	<i>hor.mis</i>	hōr.mee
<i>hab.leur</i>	<i>hab.layr</i>	<i>hu.main</i>	hew.man
<i>ha-ler</i>	<i>ha-lay</i>	<i>hum.ble</i>	ewm.bl
<i>ha-ter</i>	<i>ha-tay</i>	<i>hu.meur</i>	ew.mayr
<i>ha-cher</i>	<i>ha.shay</i>	<i>Hol.lande</i>	Hul.lawnd
<i>ha-meau</i>	<i>ha-mo</i>	<i>hy.men</i>	hee.mayn
<i>hame-çon</i>	<i>ham-son</i>		
<i>hail-lon</i>	<i>hayel-yon</i>		

French

* For *h* mute and *h* aspirate see page 22.

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
<i>Ja.dis</i>	Zha.deefs	<i>ju.geant</i>	zhew.zhawn
<i>i.dée</i>	ee.day	<i>ju.meau</i>	zhew.mo
<i>i.dole</i>	ee.dole	<i>ju.pon</i>	zhew.pōn
<i>ja.loux</i>	zhal.oo	<i>ju.rat</i>	zhew.rā
<i>ja.mais</i>	zham.ay		
<i>jam.bon</i>	zhawm.bon	<i>La.beur</i>	La.bayr
<i>jar.din</i>	zhar.dan	<i>la.cet</i>	la.fay
<i>jar.gon</i>	zhar.gon	<i>la.dre</i>	la.dr
<i>jar.ret</i>	zhar.ray	<i>lai.deur</i>	lay.dayr
<i>jas.min</i>	zhaf.man	<i>lais.ser</i>	layf.fay
<i>jau.nir</i>	zhon.eer	<i>lai.tue</i>	lay.tew
<i>ir.ons</i>	eer.on	<i>lam.beau</i>	lawm.bo
<i>ir.ez</i>	} eer.ay	<i>lam.bris</i>	lawm.bree
<i>ir.oient</i>		<i>lam.pon</i>	lawm.pon
<i>jet.ter</i>	zhet.tay	<i>lan.ça</i>	law ⁿ fā
<i>jeu.di</i>	zhew.dee	<i>lan.guir</i>	law ⁿ geer
<i>ja.quette</i>	zhak.ett	<i>la.pin</i>	la.pan
<i>jas.min</i>	zhaf.man	<i>la.quais</i>	la.kay
<i>im.bu</i>	ayem.bew	<i>lar.cin</i>	lar.fan
<i>im.pair</i>	ayem.payr	<i>lar.don</i>	lar.don
<i>im.pot</i>	ayem.po	<i>lar.ron</i>	lar.ron
<i>in.sus</i>	ayen.few	<i>las.cif</i>	las.seef
<i>in.grat</i>	ayen.grā	<i>la.tin</i>	la.tan
<i>in.flant</i>	ayen.ftawn	<i>le.çon</i>	lef.son
<i>in.trus</i>	ayen.trew	<i>lé.guer</i>	lay.gay
<i>jo.li</i>	zhul.ee	<i>len.teur</i>	law ⁿ .tair
<i>jon.cher</i>	zhon.thay	<i>let.tre</i>	layt.tr
<i>jou.ons</i>	zhoo.on	<i>li.mite</i>	lee.meet
<i>jou.eur</i>	zhoo.ayr	<i>li.vree</i>	lee.vray
<i>jou.ir</i>	zhoo.eer	<i>licou</i>	lee.koo
<i>jour.nal</i>	zhoor.nal	<i>lo.ger</i>	lo.zhay
<i>iris</i>	ee.reefs	<i>loge.ment</i>	lōzh.mawn
<i>i.tem</i>	ee.tem	<i>lo.geant</i>	lo.zhawn
<i>ju.ger</i>	zhew.zhay	<i>lo.gis</i>	lo.zhee

French

French	Pronounce
<i>lou.er</i>	loo.ay
<i>lou.tre</i>	loo.tr
<i>lou.vet</i>	loo.vay
<i>lo.yal</i>	lō.yal
<i>lo.yer</i>	lo.yay
<i>Lou.is</i>	Loo.ee
<i>longuette</i>	lon gayt
<i>lon.gueur</i>	lon gayr
<i>lo.quette</i>	lō.ket
<i>lo.tir</i>	lo.teer
<i>ln.bie</i>	lew.bee
<i>lu.cide</i>	lew.feed
<i>lu.tre</i>	lew.kr
<i>lu.ire</i>	lew.eer
<i>lu.naire</i>	lew.nayr
<i>lu.nette</i>	lew.net
<i>luf.trer</i>	lew f.tray
<i>lut.tér</i>	lewt.tay
<i>lu.tin</i>	lew.ta ⁿ
<i>lux.ure</i>	lewg.zewr
<i>ly.rique</i>	lee.reek

<i>Mâ.cher</i>	Mā ihay
<i>ma.chine</i>	ma.sheen
<i>ma.cis</i>	ma.fee
<i>ma.çon</i>	ma f.son
<i>ma.crêuse</i>	ma.krêwz
<i>ma.culè</i>	ma.kewl
<i>ma.dame</i>	ma.dām
<i>ma.drér</i>	ma.dray
<i>ma.drure</i>	ma.drewr
<i>ma.gie</i>	ma.zhee
<i>ma.got</i>	ma.go
<i>ma.jeur</i>	ma.zhair

French	Pronounce
<i>mai-gre</i>	may-gr
<i>mal-gré</i>	mal.gray
<i>mai-son</i>	may-zō ⁿ
<i>mail-ler</i>	mayel-yay
<i>mai-tre</i>	may-tr
<i>mal-aise</i>	mal-ayz
<i>mal-fait</i>	mal-fay
<i>mal-heur</i>	mal.air
<i>mal-ice</i>	mal.eefs
<i>mal-in</i>	mal.a ⁿ
<i>ma-man</i>	ma.māw ⁿ
<i>ma-nant</i>	ma.naw ⁿ
<i>m'amie</i>	ma.mee
<i>m'amour</i>	ma.moor
<i>man-der</i>	mawn.day
<i>man-ger</i>	maw ⁿ zhay
<i>man-geur</i>	maw ⁿ zhayr
<i>man-quer</i>	maw ⁿ kay
<i>map-per</i>	map.pay
<i>ma.rais</i>	ma.ray
<i>ma.raud</i>	ma.ro
<i>mar.bre</i>	mar.br
<i>mar.chaud</i>	mar.shaw ⁿ
<i>mar.chant</i>	mar.shaw ⁿ
<i>mar.cher</i>	mar.shay
<i>ma.rée</i>	ma.ray
<i>mar.cotte</i>	mar.kut
<i>ma.ri</i>	ma.ree
<i>ma.rin</i>	ma.ra ⁿ
<i>ma.rine</i>	ma.reen
<i>mar.quér</i>	mar.kay
<i>mar.quis</i>	mar.kee
<i>mar.quise</i>	mar.keez
<i>mar.xi</i>	mar.ree

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
mar.ron	mar.rōn	meſure	mez.ewr
mar.tyr	mar.teer	mét.al	may.tal
maſ.fer	maſ.fay	me.tif	may.tif
mat.in	mat.an	met.tre	met.tr
má.tin	mawt.an	meu.ble	mě.bl
mate.las	māt.lā	meugler	mě.glay
mate.lot	mat.lo	meur.tre	mēr.tr
mat.ter	mat.tay	mi.di	mee.dee
ma.ture	ma.tewr	mi.eux	mee.ě
mau.diré	mo.deer	mi.el	mee.el
mauſ.fade	moſſe.fad	mi.cn	mee.ān
mau.vais	mo.vay	mi.graine	mee.grayn
mau.vaiſe	mo.vayz	mi.lan	mee.lawn
max.ime	max.eem	mign.on	ming.ōn
ma.zette	ma.zett	mi.ner	mee.nay
mé.chant	may.ſhawn	mi.not	mee.no
mé.daille	may.dayel	min.ute	mēen.cwt
mede.cin	med.ſan	mir.er	meer.ay
mé.diré	may.deer	mi.faine	mee.zayn
mé.garde	may.gard	mi.fere	mee.zayr
mé.lange	may.lawnzh	mi.tre	mee.tr
mé.lon	may.lōn	mi.tron	mee.tron
mem.bre	mawm.br	mo.bile	mo.beel
mé.nage	may.nazh	mo.c.quer	muk.kay
men.er	men.ay	mo.deſte	mō.deſt
men.ſonge	mawn.ſōzh	mo.èlle	mo.al
men.ton	mawn.ton	moi	mo.aw
men.tir	mawn.teer	mo.ins	mo.an
men.u	men.ew	mois	mo.aw
mer.ci	mer.ſee	moll.ir	mul.leer
mer.cure	mer.kewr	mom.ent	mom.awn
mer.lan	mer.lawn	mo.narque	mo.nark
mer.veille	mer.ve.ill	mon.dain	mone.dan
meſ.quin	meſ.kan	mon.daine	mon.dayn

French

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
mon. noie	mun. nay	mo. yen	mo ya ⁿ
mon. jon	mō ⁿ fō ⁿ	mu. er	} mew. ay
mon. stre	mō ⁿ ftr	mu. et	
mon. tige	mone. tāzh	mu. ette	mew. et
mon. tagne	mone. tang	mu. gir	mew. zheer
mon. tant	mone. taw ⁿ	mu. guet	mew. gay
mon. ter	mone. tay	mu. id	mew. ee
mon. tre	mone. tr	mu. lot	mew. lo
mon. ture	mon. tewr	mu. nir	mew. neer
mo. quer	muk. kay	mu. rir	mew. reer
mo. queur	muk. ayr	mus. cade	mewf. kad
mor. ailles	more. ayel	mus. cat	mewf. ka
mor. al	more. al	mus. eau	mew. zo
mor. ceau	mur. fo	mus. er	mew. zay
mor. dant	mur. daw ⁿ	mu. raille	mew. rayel
mor. sure	mur. fēwr	mus. quer	mewf. kay
mor. tel	mur. tel	mu. tin	mew. ta ⁿ
mor. veux	mur. vēw	mu. tine	mew. teen
mos. quée	mus. kay	mys. tere	meef. tayr
mo. teur	mo. tair	mys. tique	meef. teek
mou. chard	moo. shar	Na. celle	Na. fel
mou. chure	moo. shewr	na. gée	na. zhay
mou. dre	moo. dr	na. geur	na. zhair
mouil. lage	mool. yazh	na. if	na. eef
mouil. ler	mool. yay	naif. sance	nayf. saw ⁿ fs
mou. ler	moo. lay	nai tre	nay. tr
mou. lin	moo. lan	na. tif	na. teef
mou. rir	moo. reer	na. rine	na. reen
mou. ron	moo. ron	na. ture	na. tewr
mouf. ser	moof. fay	na. vet	na. vay
mouf. sa	moof. few	na. seau	na. zo
mouf. tache	moof. tāsh	na. vire	na. veer
mou. tarde	moo. tard	ne. goce	neg. offe
mou. lon	moo. to ⁿ		

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
<i>né gre</i>	nay-gr	<i>no.vice</i>	no.veefs
<i>nei-ger</i>	nay.zhay	<i>nou.er</i>	noo.ay
<i>nette-té</i>	net-tay	<i>nou.cux</i>	noo.ew
<i>ni-ais</i>	nee.ay	<i>nour.rir</i>	noor.reer
<i>ni-cher</i>	nee-shay	<i>nou.veau</i>	noo.vo
<i>ni-er</i>	nee-ay	<i>nou.velle</i>	noo.vel
<i>ni-gaud</i>	nee-go	<i>no.yer</i>	no.yay
<i>ni-veau</i>	nec.vo	<i>no.yau</i>	no.yo
<i>no-ble</i>	no.bl	<i>nu.age</i>	new.azh
<i>noix</i>	no.aw	<i>nu.ance</i>	new.awn ⁿ fs
<i>noir</i>	no.awr	<i>nu.ée</i>	new.ay
<i>nom-bre</i>	nome.br	<i>nu.ir</i>	new.eer
<i>no-ter</i>	no.tay	<i>nu.it</i>	new ee
<i>no.tice</i>	no.teefs	<i>nulle.ment</i>	newl.māwn

* * In the following words the *o* is pronounced long like *o* in *hope*.

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
<i>Ob.jet</i>	obe.zhay	<i>of.fense</i>	ofe.fawn ⁿ fs
<i>ob.it</i>	obe.ee	<i>of.frir</i>	ofe.freer
<i>ob.lat</i>	obe.la	<i>of.frant</i>	ofe.frawn ⁿ
<i>ob.lique</i>	obe.leek	<i>ogn.on</i>	ung.on ⁿ
<i>ob.long</i>	obe.lon ⁿ	<i>o.int</i>	o.an ⁿ
<i>ob.ole</i>	obe.ole	<i>o.live</i>	o.leev
<i>ob.scène</i>	obe.fayn	<i>o.lympe</i>	o.layemp
<i>ob.scur</i>	obe.skewr	<i>om.brace</i>	ome.brāzh
<i>o.bus</i>	obe.ew	<i>om.brē</i>	ome.br
<i>o.deur</i>	o.dayr	<i>om.brer</i>	ome.bray
<i>oeil.lade</i>	el.yad	<i>o.mis</i>	o.mee
<i>oeil.let</i>	el.yay	<i>on.cle</i>	ōn kl
<i>oeu.vre</i>	ây.vre	<i>on.dée</i>	on.day
<i>of.fert</i>	ofe.fayr	<i>on.gle</i>	on gl
<i>of.ferte</i>	ofe.fert	<i>o.paque</i>	o.pāk
<i>of.fice</i>	ofe.feefs	<i>op.ter</i>	ope.tay

French

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
<i>op.tique</i>	ope.teek	<i>pa gode</i>	pa.gud
<i>o.rage</i>	o.rāzh	<i>pail.lasse</i>	payel.yafs
<i>o.range</i>	o.rawn zh	<i>pail.let</i>	payel.yay
<i>or.dre</i>	ore.dr	<i>pa.is</i>	pay.ee
<i>o.rée</i>	o.ray	<i>pâi.tre</i>	pây.tre
<i>o.reille</i>	o.re.ill	<i>pa.lais</i>	} pa.lay
<i>or.fraye</i>	ore.fray	<i>pa.lée</i>	
<i>or.gane</i>	ore.gan	<i>pa.lir</i>	pa.leer
<i>or.gueil</i>	ore.ge.ill	<i>pâ.mer</i>	pâ.may
<i>or.maie</i>	ore.may	<i>pam.pre</i>	pawm.pre
<i>or.meau</i>	ore.mo	<i>pa.nais</i>	} pa.nay
<i>or.ner</i>	ore.nay	<i>pa.ner</i>	
<i>or.teil</i>	ore.te.ill	<i>pa.nique</i>	pa.neek
<i>or.tie</i>	ore.tee	<i>pan.ser</i>	pawn fay
<i>o.ser</i>	o.zay	<i>pa.on</i>	pa.on
<i>osse.let</i>	oſt.lay	<i>pa.quet</i>	pa.kay
<i>osse.mens</i>	oſt.mawn	<i>par.âge</i>	par.azh
<i>os.feux</i>	oſt.few	<i>par.eil</i>	par.e.il
<i>o.ter</i>	o.tay	<i>par.don</i>	par.dōn
<i>o.vale</i>	o.val	<i>par.ent</i>	} par.awn
<i>ou.bli</i>	oo.blee	<i>par.ant</i>	
<i>ou.i</i>	oo.ee	<i>par.eſſe</i>	par.eſs
<i>our.let</i>	oor.lay	<i>par.fait</i>	par.fay
<i>ou.til</i>	oo.teel	<i>par.fum</i>	par.fewn
<i>ou.vrir</i>	oo.vreer	<i>par.i</i>	par.ee
<i>ou.vert</i>	oo.vayr	<i>par.ler</i>	par.lay
<i>ou.vrage</i>	oo.vrazh	<i>par.lunt</i>	par.lawn
<i>oa.trage</i>	oo.trazh	<i>par.leur</i>	par.layr
<i>ou.trer</i>	oo.tray	<i>par.mi</i>	par.mee
<i>ou.trant</i>	oo.trawn	<i>Par.naſſe</i>	par.naſs
<i>ou.vrant</i>	oo.vrawn	<i>par.ole</i>	par.ole
<i>oie</i>	o.aw	<i>par.quet</i>	par.kay
		<i>paſ.cal</i>	paſ.kal
		<i>paſ.fée</i>	paſ.fay
<i>Pa.doue</i>	Pa.doo		

French

French	Pronounce
pa.taud	pa.toe
pâ.té	pâ.tay
pa.trie	pa.tree
pa.tron	pa.trôn
pat.tu	pat.tew
pa.vé	pa.vay
pa.vot	pa.vo
pau.vre	po.vre
pay.en	pa.yan
pay.er	pay.yay
pays	pay.ee
pê.ché	} payf.shay
pé.cher	
pê.cher	pây.shay
pé.dant	pay.dawn
peign.er	peng.ay
pein.dre	payen.dre
pein.tre	payen.tre
pein.ture	payen.tewr
pel.é	} pel.ay
pel.ée	
pel.er	
pel.lée	
pel.ote	pel.ut
pen.cher	pawn shay
pen.chant	pawn shawn
pen.dant	pawn.dawn
pen.dard	pawn.dâr
pen.du	pawn.dew
pen.dule	pawn.dewl
pen.sant	pawn.fawn
pen.ser	pawn fay
pen.sif	pawn feef
pen.ture	pawn.tewr

French	Pronounce
pe.pin	pep.an
per.cant	per.fawn
per.cer	per.fay
per.cher	per.shay
per.clus	per.klew
per.du	per.dew
per.dant	per.dawn
per.dreaux	per.dro
per.drix	per.dree
per.ir	per.eer
per.rique	per.reek
per.ron	per.ron
per.ruche	per.rewsh
pê.ruque	pay.rewk
per.fil	per.fee
per.sonne	per.fun
per.venche	per.vawn sh
per.vers	per.vayr
pe.sant	pez.awn
pe.ser	pez.ay
pe.son	pez.ôn
pe.seur	pez.ayr
pes.saire	pel.fayr
pet.it	pet.ee
pê.tale	pay.tal
pet.ôn	pet.ôn
pet.rin	pet.ran
peur.eux	payr.ew
phan.tome	fawn.tome
physique	fee.zeek
pi.èce	pee.âyfs
pi.ege	pee.âyzh
pi.erre	pee.err
pi.eux	pee.ew

French

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
pi.geon	pee.zhon	pla.nête	pla-nây
pi.ler	pee.lay	plan.teur	plawn-tayr
pil.ler	pil.yay	pla.nure	pla-newr
pin.cé	} payen say	plâ.tre	plâ-tre
pin.cée		plâ.trer	pla-tray
pin.ceau	payēn fo	pleur-er	playr-ay
pincette	payen sett	pli-age	plee-āzh
pin çon	payen fōn	pli.ant	plee-awn
pin.çonne	payen fun	pli-er	plee-ay
pin.ter	payen.tay	plif-ser	pleef-say
pi.oche	pee.ōsh	plon-gé	plōn zhay
pi.ot	pee.o	plon-geon	plōn zhōn
pi.peur	pee.payr	plum-age	plewm-azh
pi.quet	pee.kay	plu-met	plew-may
pi.quette	pee.kett	po-cher	po-shay
pi.rate	pee.rat	po.chette	po-shett
pif.tole	peef.tole	po-ême	po-âym
pi.tance	pee.tawn fs	po-ête	po-âyt
pi.verd	pee.vayr	po.ids	po-aw
pi.vot	pee.vo	po-int	po-ān
plac.age	plac.azh	po-inte	po-ant
plac.ard	plac.ār	po-li	po-lee
pla.cen	} pla.say	po-lice	po-leefs
pla.cé		po-lir	po-leer
pla.cet		pom mer	pum-may
pla.fond	plā.fon	pom-per	pome-pay
plai.der	play.day	pon-ceau	pōn fo
plai.deur	play dayr	pon-cer	pōn say
plaign-ant	pleng.awn	pon-cis	pōn see
plain-dre	playen.dr	pon.dre	pone-dr
plai.sance	play.zawnfs	pon-té	pone.tay
plai.sant	play.zawn	pon-tife	pone.teef
plai.sir	play.zer	por-eux	pore.cw
pla.ner	plā.nay	pert-age	purt.azh

French

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
port.ant	purt.aw ⁿ	pro.fl	pro.feel
porte.faix	purt.fay	pro.fit	pro.fee
porte.vent	purt.vaw ⁿ	pro.fond	pro.fō ⁿ
port.ée	} purt.ay	pro.grès	pro.gray
port.er		pro.jet	pro.zhay
por.trait	pur.tray	pro.lixe	pro.leex
po.ser	po.zay	pro.messe	pro.mefs
post.er	puft.ay	pro.mis	pro.mee
post.ure	puft.ewr	pro.ner	pro.nay
po.tence	po.taw ⁿ fs	pro.nom	pro.nō ⁿ
pou.dre	poo.dre	pro.phète	pro.fâyt
pou.lain	poo.la ⁿ	pro.pos	pro.po
pou.let	poo.lay	pro.pre	pro.pr
pour.pré	poor.pr	pro.têt	pro.tay
pou.pon	poo.pō ⁿ	pro.vin	pro.van
pour.rir	poor.reer	pru.dence	prew.daw ^{ng}
pouf.fé	poof.fay	pru.dent	prew.daw ⁿ
prai.rie	pray.ree	psal.miste	sal.meeft
pra.tique	pra.teek	pub.lic	pewb.leek
pré.cis	pray.see	pu.celle	pew.sell
pré.dire	pray.deer	pu.dique	pew.deek
pré.lat	pray.la	pu.deur	pew.dayr
pré.fix	pray.feex	pu.isque	pew.ifk
pri.er	pree.ay	pu.rée	pew.ray
pri.eur	pree.ayr	pure.té	pewr.tay
pri.mer	pree.may	pu.tain	pu.ta ⁿ
Prin.cesse	Prayen fefs	pu.tride	pu.treed
prin.cipe	prayen feep	pyg.mée	peeg-may
pri.son	pree zō ⁿ		
pro.çès	pro.fay	Qua-dran	ka.draw ⁿ
pro.dige	pro.deezh	qua.drille	ka.drill
pro.digue	pro.deeg	qua.rante	ka.rawnt
pro.ème	pro.ây ^m	quar.ré	kār.ray
pro.fane	pro.fā ⁿ	quar.taut	kar.to

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
<i>qua-tre</i>	kaw-tr	<i>rat-on</i>	rat-on
<i>qua-torze</i>	kā-turz	<i>ra-vage</i>	rav-āzh
<i>quel-con-que</i>	kel-kōnk	<i>ra-vin</i>	ra-van
<i>quelqu'un</i>	kelk-ewn	<i>ray-cr</i>	ray-yay
<i>que-relle</i>	ker-ell	<i>ray-on</i>	ray-yon
<i>qui-conque</i>	kee-kōnk	<i>ré-ale</i>	ray-al
<i>quin-zaine</i>	kayen zayn	<i>re-belle</i>	re-bell
<i>quit-tance</i>	kit-tawn ⁿ fs	<i>re-bours</i>	reb-oor
<i>quit-ter</i>	kit-tay	<i>re-cette</i>	ref-fett
<i>quoi</i>	ko-aw	<i>re-chute</i>	ref-thewt
<i>quo-ique</i>	ko-awk	<i>re-clus</i>	rec-klew
		<i>re-cluse</i>	rec-klewz
<i>Ra-bais</i>	Ra-bay	<i>re-cours</i>	rek-oor
<i>rab-at</i>	rab-a	<i>re-dire</i>	red-eer
<i>rab-lu</i>	rab-lew	<i>re-dite</i>	red-eet
<i>ra-chat</i>	ra-sha	<i>re-fait</i>	ref-ay
<i>ra-cloir</i>	ra-clo-awr	<i>re-fend</i>	ref-awn
<i>ra-clure</i>	ra-klewr	<i>ré-el</i>	ray-el
<i>rail-ler</i>	rayel-yay	<i>re-frain</i>	ref-ran
<i>rail-leur</i>	rayel-yayr	<i>re-gal</i>	ray-gal
<i>ra-mas</i>	rā-mā	<i>re-gir</i>	ray zheer
<i>ran-ger</i>	} raw ⁿ zhay	<i>regn-er</i>	reng-ay
<i>ran-gée</i>		<i>re-gret</i>	reg gray
<i>ra-pine</i>	rap-een	<i>re-jet</i>	rez-zhay
<i>rap-port</i>	rap-pore	<i>rem-part</i>	rawm-pār
<i>ra-quette</i>	ra-kett	<i>ren-ard</i>	ren-ar
<i>rare-té</i>	rar-tay	<i>ren-arde</i>	ren-ard
<i>raf-fis</i>	raf-fee	<i>ren-dre</i>	rawn-dr
<i>ra-tine</i>	ra-teen	<i>ren-fler</i>	rawn flay

☞ Syllables are divided according to their etymology, but in pronouncing I find it useful to repeat the consonant when the preceding vowel is short,

K

French

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
re-nom	ren-on ⁿ	ro-maine	ro-mayn
ren-trer	rawn-tray	rom-pre	rome-pr
ren-vi	rawn ⁿ vee	rom-pu	rome-pew
ren-voi	rawn ⁿ vo-aw	rôn-deau	rone-do
re-pas	rep-aw	ron-delle	rone-dell
re-pit	rep-ee	ronde-ment	rônd-mawn ⁿ
re-plei	rep-plee	ron-fler	rôn ⁿ flay
re-pos	rep-po	ro-quille	ruk-eel
re-prend	rep-prawn ⁿ	rof-ser	} ruf-say
re-prise	rep-preez	rof-sê	
re-proche	rep-prush	rou-gir	roo-zheer
re-quint	re-kan ⁿ	rou-leau	roo-lo
ré-serve	ray-zerv	rou-tine	roo-teen
ré-sous	ray-zoo	rou-urir	roo-vreer
res-pect	ref-pay	ru-ade	rew-ad
res-source	ref-foorfs	ru-bis	rew-bee
res-tant	ref-tawn ⁿ	ru-brique	rew-breek
re-taille	ret-tayel	rude-ment	rewd-maw ⁿ
re-tour	ret-toor	ru-ine	rew-een
re-trait	ret-tray	ru-sée	rew-zay
re-veil	re-vê-il	ruf-tique	rewf-tek
rêve-rie	rayv-ree		
re-zeau	rez-zo	Sab-bat	Sab-bā
ris-sole	reef-sole	fab-ler	fab-lay
rô-deur	ro-dayt	fab-lon	fab-lon ⁿ
rogn-cur	rung-ayr	fab-ot	fab-o
rin-cure	rayen ⁿ fewr	fā-bre	fab-br
ri-paille	ree-payel	fā-fran	faf-rawn ⁿ
ro-bin	ro-ban ⁿ	fa-fre	faf-fr
ro-buste	ro-bewft	fāign-ant	feng-awn ⁿ
ro-cher	rush-ay	fāign-ée	} feng-ay
rogn-cr	rung-ay	fāign-er	
rô-let	ro-lay	fāil-lir	fayel-yeer
ro-main	ro-man ⁿ	fai-sir	fay-zeer

French

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
<i>sa-lon</i>	sa-lon	<i>sen.teuce</i>	fawn.tawn ^{is}
<i>sa-lope</i>	sa-lup	<i>sen.tine</i>	fawn-teen
<i>sa-phir</i>	sa-feer	<i>sen.tir</i>	fawn-teer
<i>far-dine</i>	far-deen	<i>sep.tante</i>	sep-tawnt
<i>far-celle</i>	far-fell	<i>seq.elle</i>	fek-ell
<i>sa-tin</i>	sa-tan	<i>se.quence</i>	fay.kawn ^{is}
<i>fas-set</i>	fas-fay	<i>se.rail</i>	fay-rayel
<i>sa-tan</i>	sa-tawn	<i>ser.ein</i>	fer-an
<i>sa-tyre</i>	sa-teer	<i>ser.eux</i>	fer-ewh
<i>fav-ant</i>	fav-awn	<i>ser.gent</i>	fer-zhawn
<i>fau-faie</i>	fofe-fay	<i>ser.in</i>	fer-an
<i>fau-teur</i>	fo-tayr	<i>ser.ingue</i>	fer-ang
<i>fau-vage</i>	fo-vazh	<i>ser.ment</i>	fer-mawn
<i>fau-ver</i>	fo-vay	<i>ser.mon</i>	fer-mōn
<i>fca-breux</i>	ika-brewh	<i>ser.re</i>	fer-ray
<i>fcan-dale</i>	ikawn-dal	<i>ser.vir</i>	fer-veer
<i>scén-ique</i>	fayn-eek	<i>ser.vice</i>	fer-veefs
<i>scho-lie</i>	iko-lee	<i>se.vere</i>	fay.vayr
<i>sci-age</i>	fee-azh	<i>se.vir</i>	fay-veer
<i>sci-ure</i>	fee-ewr	<i>si.bylle</i>	fee-beel
<i>scor-but</i>	ikore-bew	<i>si.egc</i>	fee-ayzh
<i>scrutin</i>	ikrew-tan	<i>si.fler</i>	fee-flay
<i>se-auce</i>	fay-awn ^{is}	<i>sign.al</i>	ing.al
<i>se-ant</i>	fay-awn	<i>sign.er</i>	ing.ay
<i>se-au</i>	fay-o	<i>sil.ence</i>	feel-awn ^{is}
<i>se-bille</i>	fay-beel	<i>sil.ler</i>	fil.yay
<i>se-cher</i>	fay-shay	<i>sil.ion</i>	fil.yōn
<i>se-cond</i>	fek-ōn	<i>sim.ple</i>	fayem.pl
<i>se-cret</i>	fek-ray	<i>sin.gler</i>	fayen glay
<i>sei-gle</i>	fay-gl	<i>si.rene</i>	fee.rayn
<i>se-jour</i>	fay-zhoor	<i>so.bre</i>	fo.br
<i>sell.er</i>	fell-ay	<i>so.cle</i>	fo.kl
<i>sem.er</i>	fem-ay	<i>soie</i>	fo.aw
<i>se.nat</i>	fay-nā	<i>soif</i>	fo.āwff

French

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
<i>so.in</i>	fo,an	<i>souf.flet</i>	foof-flay
<i>so.is</i>	} fo.aw	<i>souf.frir</i>	foof-freer
<i>so.it</i>		<i>sou.hait</i>	foo-hay
<i>soir</i>	fo.awr	<i>souil.lon</i>	foolyōn
<i>sol.dat</i>	ful.da	<i>souil.ler</i>	fool-yay
<i>so.leil</i>	fo.lel	<i>sou.leur</i>	foo-lāyr
<i>so.lide</i>	fo.leed	<i>sou.pape</i>	foo-pap
<i>so.live</i>	fo.leev	<i>soup.çon</i>	loop-sōn
<i>sol.stice</i>	ful.steefs	<i>sou.per</i>	foo-pay
<i>som.ache</i>	fum.ak	<i>sou.pire</i>	foo-peer
<i>som.bre</i>	fōm.br	<i>sou.plesse</i>	foo-plefs
<i>som.maire</i>	fum.mayr	<i>souve.rain</i>	foov-ran
<i>som.mer</i>	fum.may	<i>sphér.que</i>	sfayr-eek
<i>son.naille</i>	fun.nayēl	<i>spir.al</i>	ipeer-al
<i>son.deur</i>	son dayr	<i>splen.dide</i>	fpawn deed
<i>son.geur</i>	son zhayr	<i>sque.lette</i>	skel-ett
<i>son.geuse</i>	son zhewz	<i>stan.té</i>	stawn-tay
<i>son.ner</i>	} fun.nay	<i>sta.tue</i>	ita tew
<i>son.nez</i>		<i>sty.ler</i>	} stee-lay
<i>son.ne</i>		<i>sty.let</i>	
<i>son.net</i>		<i>sto.ique</i>	sto-eek
<i>so.phisme</i>	fo.feefm	<i>struc.ture</i>	strewc-tewr
<i>for.dide</i>	fur.deed	<i>sub.stance</i>	fewb stawn's
<i>for.nette</i>	fur.nett	<i>suc.cès</i>	fewk-tay
<i>for.ti</i>	} fur.tee	<i>su.jet</i>	few-zhay
<i>for.tie</i>		<i>su.isse</i>	few-eefs
<i>for.tir</i>	fyr.teer	<i>su.per.be</i>	few-perb
<i>for.tise</i>	fut-teez	<i>su.pin</i>	few-pan
<i>sou.ci</i>	foo.fee	<i>su.prême</i>	few-prāym
<i>sou.dain</i>	foo.dan	<i>sur.et</i>	fewr-ay
<i>sou.dan</i>	foo.dawn	<i>sure.té</i>	fewr-tay
<i>sou.dure</i>	foo.dewr	<i>sur.faire</i>	fewr-fayr
<i>souf.fler</i>	} foof.flay	<i>sur.tout</i>	fewr-too
<i>souf.flé</i>		<i>sur.veil</i>	fewr-vēl

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
<i>fus-dit</i>	fewz-dee	<i>ten-dron</i>	tawn-drōn
<i>fus-pens</i>	fewf-pawn	<i>ten-du</i>	tawn-dew
<i>fus-pense</i>	fewf-pawn ^{is}	<i>ten-ir</i>	ten-eer
<i>syl-labe</i>	fil-lab	<i>ten-u</i>	ten-ew
<i>syn-cope</i>	fayen kup	<i>te-nure</i>	ten-ewr
<i>syn-dic</i>	fayen ⁿ deek	<i>ter-rasse</i>	ter-rafs
<i>su-ture</i>	few-tewr	<i>ter-reau</i>	ter-ro
<i>sys-tème</i>	feef-taym	<i>tê-ter</i>	tây.tay
<i>sy-rop</i>	fee-ro	<i>tê-ton</i>	tay.ton
		<i>thré-sor</i>	tray.zore
<i>Ta-bao</i>	Tab-a	<i>ti-en</i>	tee.an
<i>ta-ble</i>	ta-bl	<i>ti-ers</i>	tee.ayr
<i>ta-bleau</i>	ta-blo	<i>ti-erce</i>	tee.erfs
<i>tâ-cher</i>	} tâ-shay	<i>tign-on</i>	ting.on
<i>ta-chez</i>		<i>ti-gre</i>	tee.gr
<i>tail-lade</i>	tayel-yad	<i>til.let</i>	til.yay
<i>taille-douce</i>	tayel-doofs	<i>ti.mon</i>	tee.mon
<i>tail-leur</i>	tayel-yayr	<i>tin.ter</i>	tayen.tay
<i>taif-son</i>	tayf-son	<i>ti.rer</i>	tee.ray
<i>tail-lon</i>	tayel-yōn	<i>ti.rade</i>	tee.rad
<i>ta-lon</i>	tal-on	<i>ti.rage</i>	tee.rāzh
<i>tan-ner</i>	tan-nay	<i>tire.fond</i>	teer.fōn
<i>tan-ser</i>	tawn fay	<i>tire.botte</i>	teer.but
<i>tan-tot</i>	tawn-to	<i>tire.ligne</i>	teer.ling
<i>tar-ir</i>	tar-eer	<i>ti.tré</i>	tee.tray
<i>tau-pin</i>	to-pān	<i>toc.sin</i>	tuk.fān
<i>teign-asse</i>	teng-āfs	<i>tire.taine</i>	teer.tayn
<i>tein-dré</i>	tayen-dr	<i>tom.ber</i>	} tome.bay
<i>tel-quel</i>	tel-kel	<i>tom.bé</i>	
<i>tem-pete</i>	tawm-pāyt	<i>tom.beau</i>	tome.bo
<i>tem-ple</i>	tawm-pl	<i>ton.du</i>	tone.dew
<i>ten-aille</i>	ten-ayel	<i>ton.sure</i>	ton fewr
<i>ten-ant</i>	ten-awn	<i>to.pique</i>	to.peek
<i>ten-dre</i>	tawn-dr	<i>tor.cher</i>	tur.shay

French

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
<i>tou.chant</i>	too.shawn	<i>tron.chet</i>	trôn shay
<i>tou.cheur</i>	too.shayr	<i>trou.ble</i>	troo.bl
<i>tour.nois</i>	toor.nay	<i>trou.bler</i>	troo.blay
<i>tra.cer</i>	tra.fay	<i>trou.ée</i>	troo.ay
<i>tra.fic</i>	tra.feek	<i>trou.vaille</i>	troo.vayel
<i>tra.gique</i>	tra.zheek	<i>tru.and</i>	trew.awn
<i>trai.neur</i>	tray.nayr	<i>tru.cher</i>	trew.shay
<i>trai.tant</i>	tray.tawn	<i>tru.ite</i>	trew.eet
<i>tran.cher</i>	trawn shay	<i>tu.age</i>	tew.āzh
<i>tran.chet</i>		<i>tu.lipe</i>	tew.leep
<i>tran.quille</i>	trawn keel	<i>tu.multe</i>	tew.mewlt
<i>trav.aile</i>	trav.ayel	<i>tur.lut</i>	tewr.lew
<i>trav.ers</i>	trav.ayr	<i>tur.quet</i>	tewr.kay
<i>tra.verse</i>	trav.erfs	<i>tu.trice</i>	tew.treefs
<i>tray.on</i>	tray.on	<i>ty.pique</i>	tee.peek
<i>treil.lis</i>	trel.yee	<i>tuy.au</i>	tew.yo
<i>trem.blois</i>	trawm.blay	<i>ty.ran</i>	tee.rawn
<i>trem.bler</i>			
<i>trem.pée</i>	trawm.pay	<i>Va.cance</i>	va.kawn fs
<i>trem.per</i>		<i>va.cant</i>	va.kawn
<i>tren.taine</i>	trawn.tayn	<i>va.carme</i>	va.karm
<i>trét.eau</i>	trāyt.o	<i>va.cher</i>	va.shay
<i>tri.bun</i>	tree.bewn	<i>va.gin</i>	va.zhan
<i>tri.con</i>	tree.kōn	<i>va.guer</i>	va.gay
<i>tri.gaud</i>	tree.go	<i>va.leur</i>	va.layr
<i>trin.gle</i>	trayen gl	<i>va.lise</i>	va.leez
<i>tri.paille</i>	tree.payel	<i>val.lon</i>	val.lōn
<i>trin.quer</i>	trayen kay	<i>va.neau</i>	va.no
<i>tri.omphe</i>	tree.ōmf	<i>va.peur</i>	va.pây
<i>tri.ple</i>	tree.pl	<i>va.quer</i>	va.kay
<i>tri.quer</i>	tree.kay	<i>vaude.ville</i>	vode.yill
<i>tri.quet</i>		<i>veil.ler</i>	vel.yay
<i>tris.tesse</i>	treef.tefs	<i>vel.ours</i>	vel oor
<i>trom.per</i>	trome.pay	<i>vé.nal</i>	vay,nal

French

French	Pronounce	French	Pronounce
<i>ven.dre</i>	vawn.dr	<i>vi.ser</i>	vee.zay
<i>ven.ger</i>	vawn ⁿ zhay	<i>vi.sir</i>	vee.zeer
<i>ven.in</i>	ven.an	<i>vi.tal</i>	vee.tal
<i>ven.ir</i>	ven.eer	<i>vi.tesse</i>	vee.tefs
<i>ven.tre</i>	vawn.tr	<i>vi.trage</i>	vee.trazh
<i>vê.pres</i>	vây.pr	<i>vi.trail</i>	vee.trayel
<i>ver.dée</i>	ver.day	<i>vi.vant</i>	vee.vawn ⁿ
<i>ver.dir</i>	ve..deer	<i>ul.cere</i>	ewl.fayr
<i>ver.dure</i>	ver.dewr	<i>u.ni</i>	ew.nee
<i>ver.get</i>	ver.zhay	<i>u.nique</i>	ew.neek
<i>ver.meil</i>	ver.mě.il	<i>u.nir</i>	ew.neer
<i>ver.mine</i>	ver.meen	<i>vo.cal</i>	vo.kal
<i>ver.nal</i>	ver.nal	<i>voie</i>	} vo.aw
<i>ver-nis</i>	ver.nee	<i>voix</i>	
<i>vé.role</i>	vay.rul	<i>voir</i>	vo.awr
<i>ver.ser</i>	} ver.fay	<i>vol.age</i>	vul.azh
<i>ver.set</i>		<i>vo.mir</i>	vō.meer
<i>ver.seau</i>	ver.fo	<i>vo.race</i>	vo.rāfs
<i>ver.tu</i>	ver.tew	<i>vō.tre</i>	vō.tr
<i>ver.veine</i>	ver.vayn	<i>vo.ter</i>	vo.tay
<i>ves.tale</i>	ves.tāl	<i>vou.ter</i>	voo.tay
<i>ves.tige</i>	ves.teezh	<i>vo.yant</i>	vo.yawn ⁿ
<i>vê.tir</i>	vây.teer	<i>vo.yage</i>	vo.yazh
<i>vex.er</i>	vex.ay	<i>ur.gent</i>	ewr.zhawn ⁿ
<i>vi.andé</i>	vee.awnd	<i>u.sage</i>	ew.zāzh
<i>vi.caire</i>	vee.kayr	<i>u.sure</i>	ew.zewr
<i>vi.cil</i>	vee.el	<i>u.tile</i>	ew.teel
<i>vi.eux</i>	vee.uh or eh	<i>vu.ide</i>	vew.eed
<i>vi.erge</i>	vee.erzh	<i>vul.gaire</i>	vewl.gayr
<i>vi.lain</i>	vee.lan	<i>vul.gate</i>	vewl.gāt
<i>vile.ment</i>	veel.mawn ⁿ	<i>vu.que</i>	*vew.keh
<i>vingt.aîne</i>	vayen.tayn		
<i>vi.rus</i>	vee.rewfs		
<i>vi.sage</i>	vee.zāzh		

* two words properly.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
AB. aif. ser	Ab. ayf. fay
ab. an. don	ab. awn. don
ab. at. age	ab. at. azh
ab. at. ant	ab. at. tawn
ab. at. tis	ab. at. tee
ab. bré. gé	ab. bray. zhay
ab. é. cher	ab. áy. shay
ab. ju. rer	ab. zhéw. ray
ab. la. tif	ab. la. téef
ab. o. lir	áb. o. leer
ab. on. dance	ab. on. dawn ⁿ fs
ab. on. ner	ab. un. nay
a. bord. er	a. burd. ay
a. breu. ver	a. brě. vay
a. bru. tir	a. brew. teer
ab. so. lu	ab. so. lew
ab. u. ser	ab. ew. zay
ac. ca. blant	ak. kab. law ⁿ
ac. cep. ter	ak. sep. tay
ac. col. er	ak. kul. ay
ac. com. plir	ak. kome. pleer
ac. cord. ée	ak. kur. day
ac. cord. er	
ac. cou. chée	ak. koo. shay
ac. cou. cher	
ac. cueil. lir	ak. kel. yeer
ac. cu. ser	ak. kew. zay
a. char. ner	a. shar. nay
ac. qué. rir	ak. kay. reer

French

French

ac. quit. ter
 ac. ti. on
 ad. hé. rent
 ad. jec. tif
 a. di. cu
 ad. jo. int
 ad. op. ter
 ad. ou. ber
 ad. ul. tere
 af. fa. mé
 af. fer. mir
 af. fi. quet
 af. foi. blir
 af. fu. tage
 a. gace. rie
 a. go. nie
 a. guer. rir
 ai. gu. ille
 a. li. ment
 al. li. age
 a. mas. ser
 am. bas. fade
 am. bu. lant
 a. na. theme
 an. ci. en
 an. gel. ique
 a. ni. mer
 an. ti. quaire
 a. pai. ser
 ap. pli. quer
 ap. prê. ter
 ar. bris. seau
 ar. chi. vèque
 af. sou. pir

Pronounce

ak. kit. tay
 ak. fee. ōn
 ad. hay. rawn
 ad. zhek. teef
 a. dée. ěh
 ad. zho. an
 ad. up. tay
 ad. oo. bay
 ad. ewl. tayr
 af. fa. may
 af. fer. meer
 af. fee. kay
 af. feb. leer
 af. few. tazh
 a. gaf. ree
 a. go. nee
 a. ger. reer
 ay. gew. ill
 a. lee. mawn
 al. lee. azh
 a. mas. fay
 awm. bas. sad
 awm. bew. lawn
 a. na. taym
 awn fee. an
 awn zhel. eek
 a. nee. may
 awn. tee. kayr
 a. pay. zay
 ap. plee. kay
 ap. prây. tay
 ar. bris. so
 ar. shee. vayk
 af. soo. peer

French

af.su.rer
at.ten.dre
a.van.cer

Ba.bil.lard
ba.bou.in
ba.ga.telle
baign.oir
ba.lan.cer
bar.bil.lon
bar.bouil.ler
bas.si.net
ba.tou.ner
bé.gay.er
bel.i.tre
bil.lon.ner
bis.tou.ri
blan.chif.sage
bo.ta.nique
bou.il.lant
bou.lin.grin
bour.geois
bour.geoise
bou.ton.ner
bran.dil.ler
brel.an.der
bred.ou.ille
bret.aïl.ler
brou.il.ler
bur.lesque.ment

Ca.bar.et
ca.bi.net
ca.bri.ole

Pronounce

af.few.ray
at.tawn dr
a.vawn fay

Ba.bil.yār
ba.boō.an
ba.ga.tell
beng.o.awr
ba.lawn fay
bar.bil.yon
bar.bool.yay
haf.fee.nay
ba.tun.nay
bay.gay.yay
bel.ee.tr
bil.yon.nay
beef.too.ree
blawn shif.fāzh
bo.tan.eek
boo.il.yawn
boo.lan gran
boor.zho.aw
boor.zho.awz
boo.tun.nay
brawn.dil.yay
brel.awn.day
bred.oo ill
bret.ayel.yay
broo.il.yay
bewr.leisk.mawn

Ka.bar.ay
kab.ee.nay
ka.bree.ole

French

French	Pronounce
ca-da-vre	ka-dā-vr
ca-du-cée	ka-dew-fay
cail-lou-tage	kayel-oo-tāzh
cam-bou-is	kawm-boo-ee
cam i-sole	kam-ee-zul
cam-pagn-ard	kawm-pang-ār
can-dide-ment	kawn-deed-maw ⁿ
ca-ref-sant	ka-ref-faw ⁿ
ca-vale-rie	ka-val-ree
con-sci-ence	kō ⁿ fee-aw ⁿ fs
cau-ti-on	ko-fee-on
cé-lé-bre	fay-lay-br
cen-dri-er	fawn-dree-ay
cer-ti-tude	fer-tee-tewd
cha-gri-nant	fhāg-gree-naw ⁿ
cha-mail-ler	fhām-ayel-yay
cham-pi-on	fhawm-pee-on
char-bon-née	fhār-bun-nay
cha-touil-ler	fhā-tool-yay
chem-i-ner	fhēm-ee-nay
cho-co-lat	fhō-ko-lā
ci-men-ter	fee-mawn-tay
cin-quan-taine	fayē ⁿ kaw ⁿ -tay ⁿ
ci-trou-ille	fee-troo-ill
co-chon-ner	ko-fhun-nay
col-lec-tif	kol-lec-teef
co-lo-nel	ko-lo-nell
co-lo-ris	ko lo.ree
com-man-der	kum.mawn.day
com-met-tre	kum.may.tr
com-mis-faire	kum.mis.fayr
com-pagn-ie	kōm.pang.ee or
{	kōm.pan.nee
	kōm.playz.aw ⁿ
com-plai-sant	

French

con-cor-dat
con-cur-rence
con-ju-rer
con.tre.change
con.tre.marche
con.ven,ir
cor.rup.teur
cou.do.yer
cou.ple.ter
cou.ri.er
cou.ron.ner
cou.vei.ture
cré.di.teur
cré.pif.sure
cri.ti.quer
croupi.ère
cu.i.raffe
cul.ti.ver
cu.ri.éux
cur.vi.ligne

Dan.di.ner
dé.ban.der
dé.bar.quer
de.bil.ler
dé.bon.der
dé.bou.cher
dé.cam.pcr
de.colle.ment
dé.fen.sive
dé.grais.ser
dé.jeu.ner
dé.men.tir
dé.partc.ment

Pronounce

kon kor.da
kon kur.rawn fs
kon zhew.ray
kone.tr.shawnzh
kone.tr.marsh
kōn ven.eer
kor.rewp.tây
koo.do.yay
koo.plet.tay
koo.ree.ay
koo.run.nay
koo.ver.tewr
kray.dee.tây
kray.pif.fewr
kree.tee.kay
kroo.pee.ayr
kew.ee.rafs
kewl.tee.vay
kew.ree.ew
kewr.vee.ling

Dawn.dee.nay
day.bawn.day
day.bar.kay
day.bil.yay
day.bone.day
day.boochay
day.kawm.pay
day.kul.mawn
day.fawn feev
day.grayf.fay
day.zhew.nay
day.mawn.teer
day.part.mawn

French

French

dé.ser.ter
déf.hon.nête
dé.siste.ment
dé.jo.ler
dé.for.mais
dé.te.nir
de.ve.nir
dé.vo.rant
di.a.dême
dic.ti.on
dif.fi.cile
dis.po.sé
dis.sou.dre
do.cu.ment
dis.til.ler
do.mi.nant
dou.il.let
drom.a.daire
du.é.liste
dul.ci.née
du.pli.quer
du.ril.lon
dy.nas.tie

E.bé.ner
e.bran.ler
e.bril.lade
e.car.late
e.cha.lote
e.co.nome
e.cor.cher
e.cou.tant
e.cré.viffe
e.cri.ture

Pronounce

day.zer.tay
dayz.un.nâyt
day.zift.mawⁿ
day.zul.lay
day.zur.may
day.ten.eer
dev.ven.neer
day.vo.rawⁿ
dee.a.daym
dic.fee.on
dif.fee.feel
deef.po.zay
dis.foo.dr
do.kew.mawⁿ
dis.til.lay
do.mee.nawⁿ
doo.il.yay
drum.a.dayr
dew.ay.leest
dewl.fee.nay
dew.plee.kay
dew.ril.yon
dee.naf.tee

Ay.bay.nay
ay.brawⁿ lay
ay.bril.yad
ay.kar.lat
ay.fha.lut
ay.ko.num
ay.kur.fhay
ay.koo.tawⁿ
ay.kray.vifs
ay.kree.tewr

French

French

e. cu. yer
 ef. fa. cure
 ef. fi. gie
 ef. fleur. er
 e. mail. ler
 em. bar. ras
 en. cein. dre
 en. cen. ser
 en. cou. rir
 en gré. ner
 cn. nu. per
 en. ra. yure
 en. rou. er
 en. seign. er
 en. sem. ble
 en ten. dre
 en. tour. er
 cn. ti. er
 en. tre. ligne
 e. pau. lée
 e. pin. gle
 e. qui. page
 ef. ca. lade
 ef. car. bot
 ef. pagn. ol
 e. ta. lon
 é. ten. dre
 e. tof. fer
 e. fon. ner
 e. tour. di
 e. tran. ger
 e. tran. gler
 e. tro. it
 e. tu. vée

Pronounce

ay. kew. yay
 ef. fa. sewr
 ef. fee. zhee
 ef. flayr. ay
 ay. mayel. yay
 awm. bar. rā
 awn fayen dr
 awn sawn fay
 awn koo reer
 awn gray. nay
 awn. new. yay
 awn ray. yewr
 awn roo. ay
 awn feng. ay
 awn sawm. bl
 awn tawn. dr
 awn. toor. ay
 awn. tee. ay
 awn. tr. ling
 ay. po. lay
 ay. payen gl
 ay. kee. pāzh
 ef. ka. lad
 ef. kar. bo
 ef. pang. ole
 ay. ta. lon
 ay. tawn. dr
 ay. tuf. fay
 ay. tun. nay
 ay. toor. dee
 ay. trawn zhay
 ay. trawn glay
 ay. tro. aw
 ay. tew. vay

French

French

t.tu ve.ment
e.van tail
ex.a.men
ex.au.cer
ex.clu.sif
ex.ploit
ex.pri.mer
ex.trin.seque

Fa.bri.quer
fa.cile.ment
fa.çon.ner
fac.ti.on
fa.got.age
fai.né.ant
fan.far.on
fan.tas.tique
fan.tas.sin
fa.quine.rie
fa.vo.rite
fé.cu.lent
fē.nē.tre
fē.o.dal
fer.men.ter
fic.ti.on
fi.gu.ier
fi.lou.ter
fi.nale.ment
fi.nan.cer
fla.gor.neur
flo.rif.sant
fon.da.teur
fon.da.trice
for.lign.er

Pronounce

ay.tewv.mawⁿ
ay.vawn.ta.il
eg.za.man
eg.zo.fay
ex.klew.feef
ex.plo.aw
ex.pree.may
ex.trayenⁿ sek

Fa.bree.kay
fa.feel.mawⁿ
fa.fun.nay
fac.see.ōⁿ
fa.gut.azh
fay.nay.awn
fawⁿ far.on
fawⁿ taf.teek
fawn.taf.fan
fa.keen.ree
fa.vo.reet
fay.kew.lawⁿ
fay.nây.tr
fay.o.dal
fer.mawn.tay
fic.see.on
fee.gu.yay
fee.loo.tay
fee.nal.mawⁿ
fee.nawⁿ fay
fla.gur.nayr
flo.rif.fawⁿ
fone.da.tayr
fone.da.treefs
fore.ling.ay

French

French

for.melle.ment
fou.so.yeur
fou.il.ler
four.bis.sure
fram.boise
fré.missé.ment
fri.pon.ner
fru.gale.ment
ful.mi.nant
fu.mi.er.
fu.mi.ger
fu.ne.bre
fu.né.railles
fu.ri.bond
fu.ri.eux
fu.ri.euse
fus.ti.ger
fus.ti.gé

}

Gail.lard.ise
gal.li.cisme
gam.bil.ler
ga.ran.tir
gar.con.net
gar.ga.risme
gar.ni.son
gar.ni.ture
gé.mis.sant
gé-ne.reux
gé.o.graphe
gi.bi.er
gi.bo.year
gla.pis.sant
glo.ri.eux

Pronounce

fur.mel.mawⁿ
fuf.so.yayr
foo.il.yay
foor.bis.fewr
frawm.bo.awz
fray.mis.mawⁿ
free.pun.nay
frew.gal.mawⁿ
fewl.mee.nawⁿ
faw.mee.ay
few.mee.zhay
few.nay.br
few.nay.rayel
few.ree.bonⁿ
few.ree.ëw
few.ree.ëwz
fewf.tee.zhay

Gayel.ard.eez
gal.lee.seefm
gawm.bil.yay
ga.rawn.teer
gar.sun.nay
gar.ga.reefm
gar.nee.zonⁿ
gar.nee.tewr
zhay-mis.fawⁿ
zhay.ně.rëw
zhay.o.graff
zhee.bee.ay
zhee.bo.yayr
gla.pis.fawⁿ
glo.ree.ëw

French

French

go-di-veau
 gour-man-dise
 gout-ti-ere
 gra-pil-ler
 gra.tu.it
 guer-ri-er
 guil-lo.tine
 gu.im.per
 guicke.ti.er
 gu.in.dage
 gut.tu.rale
 gym.naf.tique

Ha.bile.ment

ha.bil.ler

ha.bi.tant

hal.li.er

har.di.essé

ha.zar.der

her.bo.riste

hé.rif.ser

his.toire

hon.nête.té

ho.ri.zon

hor.loge.rie

houf.pil.lon

hum.ble.ment

hy.a.cinthe

hy.dro.cele

hy.dro.mel

hy.dro.pique

hy.per.bole

hy.po.thése

hyf.té.rique

Pronounce

go.dee.vo
 goor.mawn.deez
 goot.tee.ayr
 gra.pil.yay
 gra.tew.ee
 ger.ree.ay
 gil.yo.teen
 gew.ayem.pay
 geesh.tee.ay
 gew.ayen.dazh
 gewt.tew.ral
 zheem.naf.teek

A.beel.mawn

a.bil.yay

a-bee.tawn

hal.lee.ay

har.dee.efs

haz-ar.day

er.bo.reeft

hay.rif.say

hiif-to-awr

ōn-nayt-tay

ho.ree.zōn

hore.lozh.ree

hoof.pil.yon

ewm.bl.mawn

hee.a.faynt

hee.dro.sayl

hee.dro.mayl

hee.dro.peek

hee.per.bole

hee.po.tayz

heef.tay.reek

French

Ja.bot.ter
 ja.co.bine
 ja.co.bité
 ja.lou.sie
 jan.vi.er
 jar.di.ner
 i.den.tique
 i.di.ome
 jē.su.ite
 ign.o.ble
 il.li.cite
 il.lus.tre

* * For the found of *im*, see page 53.

im.bé.cile
 i.mi.ter
 im.mi.nent
 im.mo.deste
 im.mor.tel
 im.par.fait
 im.pli.quer
 im.po.li
 im.po.tent
 im.pu.dent

* * For the nazal *in* see page 46.

in.cen.die
 in.eer.tain
 in.ci.dent
 in.con.nu
 in.con.stant
 in.fi.ni
 in.fi.dele
 in.jus.tice
 in.sen.sé

Pronounce

Zha.but.tay
 zha.ko.been
 zha.ko.beet
 zha.loo.zee
 zhawn vee.ay
 zhar.dee.nay
 ee.dawn.teek
 ee.dee.ōm
 zhay.zew.eet
 ing.ō.bl
 il.lee.feet
 il.lewf.tr

ayem.bay.feel
 ee.mee.tay
 im.mee.nawn
 im.mo.deft
 im.more.tel
 ayem.par.fay
 ayem.plee.kay
 ayem.po.lee
 ayem.po.tawn
 ayem.pew.dawn

ayen fawn.dee
 ayen fer.tan
 ayen fee.dawn
 ayen kun.new
 ayen kōn.stawn
 ayen fee.nec
 ayen fee.dayl
 ayen zhewf.teefs
 ayen fawn fay

French

French

in. si. pide
in. so. lent
in. cré. dule
in. crus. ter
in. cul. quer
in. dé. cis
in. di. gent
in. dign. é
in. di. quer
in. do. cile
in. dus. trie
in. fa. mie
in. fante. rie
in. su. laire
in. ten. dant
in. tri. guer
in. trin. seque
in. u. tile
jo. ing. ant
jo. in. dre
jou. aille. rie
jou. is. sance
jour. na. liste
ir. ri. tant
ju. ri. dique
i. vrogn. er
i. vrogn. esse
just. au. corps

Ki. ri. elle

La. bou. rer
la. by. rinthe
la. co. nique

Pronounce

ayenⁿ fee. peed
 ayenⁿ so. lawⁿ
 ayenⁿ kray. dewl
 ayenⁿ krewf. tay
 ayenⁿ kewl. kay
 ayenⁿ day. fee
 ayenⁿ dee. zhawⁿ
 ayenⁿ ding. ay
 ayenⁿ dee. kay
 ayenⁿ do. feel
 ayenⁿ dewf. tree
 ayenⁿ fam. ee
 ayenⁿ fawnt. ree
 ayenⁿ sew. layr
 ayenⁿ tawn. dawⁿ
 ayenⁿ tree. gay
 ayenⁿ trayenⁿ sek
 een. ew. teel
 zho. ang. awⁿ
 zho. an. dr
 zhoo. ayel. ree
 zhoo. is. sawⁿ fs
 zhoor. na. leest
 ir. ree. tawⁿ
 zhew. ree. deek
 ee. vrung. ay
 ee. vrung. esf
 zhewst. o. koré

Kee. ree. ell

La. boo. ray
la. bep. rayent
la. ko. neek

French

French

lai.ti.ere
 la.men.ter
 lan.gour.eux
 lan.guif.sant
 las.cive.té
 lé.gale.ment
 lé.gi.time
 lé.o.pard
 le.van.tin
 li.bé,ral
 li.ber.té
 li.ber.tin
 li.cite.ment
 li.ga.ment
 li.mon.nade
 li.ni.ere
 li.ni.ment
 li.quide.ment
 li.ji.ble
 li.ti.ere
 loge.a.ble
 lo-in.tain
 lon.gi.tude
 lou.a.ble
 loy.au.té
 lu.bi.eux
 lu.brique.ment
 lu.gu.bre
 lu.mi.ère
 lu.na.tique
 lu.ti.ner

Ma.car.on
 ma.chi.neur

Pronounce

lay.tee.ayr
 la.mawn.tay
 lawⁿ goor.ew
 lawⁿ geef.fawⁿ
 las.leev.tay
 lay.gal.mawⁿ
 lay.zhee.teem
 lay.o.pār
 le.vawⁿ.tan
 lee.bay.ral
 lee.ber.tay
 lee.ber.tan
 lee.feet.mawⁿ
 lee.ga.mawⁿ
 lee.mun.ad
 lee.nee.ayr
 lee.nee.mawⁿ
 lee.keed.mawⁿ
 lee.zee.bl
 lee.tee.ayr
 luzh.a.bl
 lo.an.tan
 lon zhee.tewd
 loo.a.bl
 lo.yo.tay
 lew.bee.ew
 lew.breek.mawⁿ
 lew.gew.br
 lew.mee.ayr
 lew.na.teek
 lew.tee.nay

Ma.kar.on
 ina.shee.nayr

French

French

ma-çon-ner
 ma-gis-trat
 magn-i-fique
 ma-jes-té
 mai-son-nette
 mal-a-droit
 mal-con-tent
 mal-fai-sant
 mal-hon-nête
 mal-veil-lant
 man-gea-ble
 ma-ni-aque
 ma-quign-on
 ma-rau-der
 mar-bru-er
 mar-chan-dise
 ma-ri-chal
 mar-gi-nal
 Mar-gue-rite
 ma-ri-age
 ma-ri-ime
 mar-quet-er
 mar-ro-quin
 mar-ti-net
 mas-cu-lin
 mas-sa-crer
 ma-ti-nal
 ma-tri-cule
 mé-cha-nisme
 mé-dail-lon
 mé-di-sant
 mé-lo-die
 mé-moire
 mé-nage-ment

Pronounce

ma-sun-nay
 ma-zheef-tra
 mang ee-feek
 ma-zhef-tay
 may-zun-net
 mal-a-dro-aw
 mal-konc.tawn
 mal-fay-zawⁿ
 mal-un-nayt
 mal-vel-yawn
 mawn zha-bl
 ma-nee-ak
 ma-king-on
 ma-ro-day
 mar-bree-ay
 mar.shawn.deez
 ma-ray-shal
 mar-zhin-al
 Mar-ger-reet
 ma-ree-azh
 ma-ree-teem
 mar-ket-tay
 mar-ro-kan
 mar-tee-nay
 mas-kew-lan
 mas-sa-kray
 ma-tee-nal
 ma-tree-kewl
 may-ka-neefm
 may-dal-yon
 may-dee-zawn
 may lo-dee
 may-mo-awr
 may-nazh-mawn

French

French

men-di-ant
 men-di-er
 men-ti-on
 mer-cé-naire
 mer-veil-leux
 mes-sa-ger
 me-sur-age
 mé-ta-phore
 meur-tri-er
 mi-au-ler
 mi-li-taire
 mi-ra-cle
 mi-tra-ille
 mo-des-tie
 mo-ëll-eux
 mo-in-eau
 mo-nar-chie
 mon-tagn-ard
 mo-nu-ment
 mor-di-cant
 mor-pi on
 morte-sai-son
 mor-tu-aire
 mou-tan-né
 mu-gle-ment
 mo-yen-nant
 mu-gis-sant
 mu-iâ-tré
 mule-ti-er
 mu-tu-el
 myr-mi-don
 mys-tique-ment

Na-ive-té

Pronounce

mawn-dee-awn
 mawn-dee-ay
 mawn-see-on
 mer-say-nayr
 mer-vel-yew
 mes-sa-zhay
 mez-zew-rāzh
 may-ta-fore
 mer-tree-ay
 mee-o-lay
 mee-lee-tayr
 mee-ra.kl
 mi-trayel
 mo-des-tee
 mo-ah-lew
 mo-an-o
 mo-nar-shee
 mone-tang-ār
 mo-new-mawn
 more-dee-kawn
 more-pee-on
 murt-say-zon
 mur-tew-ayr
 moo-tun-nay
 mew-gl-mawn
 mo-yen-nawn
 mew-zhif.sawn
 mew.lâ.tr
 mewl.tee.ay
 mew.tew.el
 meer.mee.dō
 meef.teek.mawn

Na.ccv.tay

French

French

nar. quois
 na. fard. er
 na. ti. on
 na. tu. rel
 ne. bu. leux
 ne. ces. faire
 ne. gli. gent
 net. to. yer
 neu. tri. ser
 ni. aise. ment
 ni. gaude. rie
 no. ir. cir
 non. cha. lant
 non. va. leur
 no. tam. ment
 nou. vel. liste
 nu. mé. rique

O. bé. ir
 ob. li. geant
 ob. ser. vance
 oc. cu. pant
 o. di. eux
 of. fen. sant
 oi. son
 on. zi. éme
 o. pé. rcr
 op. po. site
 o. pu. lence
 o. rai. son
 o. ran. ger
 or. don. nance
 or. fe. vre
 or. gueil. leuse

Pronounce

nar. ko. aw
 na. zard. ay
 naf. fee. on
 na. tew. rel
 ne. bew. lew
 ne. ces. fayr
 ne. glee. zhawn
 net. to. yay
 new. tree. zay
 nee. ayz. mawn
 nee. gode. ree
 no. awr. feer
 non. sha. law
 non. va. layr
 no. tam. mawn
 noo. vel. leest
 new. may. reek

O. bay. eer
 obe. lee. zhawn
 obe. ser. vawn^{fs}
 ok. kew. paw
 o. dee. ew
 ofe. fawn^{fs} fawn^{fs}
 o. aw. zon
 on. zee. aym
 o. pay. ray
 ope. po. zeet
 o. pew. law^{fs} fs
 o. ray. zon
 o. raw^{fs} zhay
 ore. dun. naw^{fs} fs
 ore. fay. vr
 ore. gel. yewz

French

French

o.ri.gan
 o.ri.gine
 or.phe.lin
 or.to.lan
 of.tra.cisme
 ou.bli.er
 ou.ra.gan
 ou.tra.geant
 ou.verte.ment
 ou.vra.ble
 ou.vra.gé
 ou.vri.er
 ox.y-mel

Pa.ci.fique
 paill.as.son
 pai.fi.ble
 pa.la.tine
 pa.lif.sant
 pal.pi.tant
 pa.na.cher
 pa.na.cée
 pan.ta.lon
 pan.tou.fle
 pa.pill.on
 pa.ra.dis
 pa.ra.pet
 pa.ra.sol
 pa.ra.vent
 par.def.sue
 *pa.reille.ment

Pronounce

o.ree.gawn
 o.ree.zheen
 ore.fay.lan
 ore.to.lawn
 ofe.tra.seeim
 oo.blee.ay
 oo.ra.gawn
 oo.tra.zhawn
 oo.vert.mawn
 oo.vra.bl
 oo.vta.zhay
 oo.vree.ay
 ox.ee.mel

Pa.fee.feek
 payel.yaf.son
 pay.zee.bl
 pa.la.teen
 pa.lif.fawn
 pal.pee.tawn
 pa.na.shay
 pa.na.fay
 pawn.ta.lōn
 pawn.too.fl
 pa.pil.yon
 pa.ra.dee
 pa.ra.pay
 pa.ra.fole
 pa.ra.vawn
 par.def.few
 pa.rel.mawn

* This syllable *eille* is better pronounced by the two, *e.ill*, but they must be pronounced short like one syllable, thus, *pa.re.ill.mawn*,

French

French

pa-ren-té
 pa-ref-seuse
 par-faite-ment
 par-le-ment
 par-jur-rer
 par-oi-tre
 par-ta-ger
 par-ti-cule
 pas-sa-ger
 pas-tu-rage
 pate-li-nage
 pa-ter-nel
 pa-ti-ence
 pa-ti-ent
 pâ-tu-rage
 pay-sân
 pay-sanne
 pa-trou-ille
 pâ-tu-rer
 pau-mi-er
 pau-vre-té
 pay-a-ble
 pay-en
 pé-a-ger
 pec-ca-dille
 pé-da-gouge
 pé-dan-ter
 pé-le-rine
 pé-lif-son
 pe-lo-ton
 pen-da-ble
 pé-ni-tent
 pen-si-on
 per-fide-ment

Pronounce

pa-rawn-tay
 pa-ref-fewz
 par-fayt-mawn
 par-le-mawn
 par-zhew-ray
 par-ay-tr
 par-ta-zhay
 par-tee-kewl
 pas-sa-zhay
 pas-tew-rāzh
 pāt-lee-nāzh
 pa-ter-nel
 pa-see-awnfs
 pa-see-awn
 pâ-tew-rāzh
 pay-ee-zawn
 pay-ee-zan
 pa-troo-ill
 pâ-tew-ray
 po-mee-ay
 po-vr-tay
 pay-ya-bl
 pay-ee-an or pay-yan
 pay-a-zhay
 pek-ka-dill
 pay-da-gōg
 pay-dawn-tay
 pay-le-reen
 pay-lif-son
 pel-lo-ton
 pawn-da-bl
 pay-nec-tawn
 pawn see-on
 per-feed-mawn

N

French

French
 phar-ma-cie
 phi-lo-sophe
 pi-af-fer
 pi-ail-leur
 pi-co-rer
 pi-co-tin
 pi-é-ter
 pi-geon-neau
 pi-lo-tis
 pi-o-cher
 pi-rou-ette
 pis-al-ler
 plai-da-ble
 plai.do.yer
 plai.sam.ment
 pla.ti.tude
 plau.si.ble
 pleu.ré.sie
 plom.bi.er
 plu.si.eurs
 po.ign.ard
 po.in.son
 pois.farde
 poi.trine
 po.li.ment
 pom.mi.er
 porte.é.pée
 pos.til.lon
 po.ten.tat
 pour.su.ite
 pré.fi.nir
 pré.ju.gé
 pre.sci.ence
 pré.sí.dent

Pronounce
 far-ma-fee
 fee-lo-zofe
 pee.af.fay
 pee.ayel.yayr
 pee.ko.ray
 pee.ko.taⁿ
 pee.ay.tay
 pee.zhun.no
 pee-lo-tee
 pee-o-fhay
 pee-roo-ett
 peez-al-lay
 play-da-bl
 play-do-yay
 play-zam-mawⁿ
 pla-tee-tewd
 plo-zee-bl
 plew.ray-zee
 plome-bee-ay
 plew-zee-ayr
 po-ang-ar
 po-aⁿ son
 po-af-fard
 po-a-treen
 po-lee-mawⁿ
 pum-mee-ay
 purt.ay.pay
 pōft.il.yonⁿ
 po-tawn-tā
 poor.few.eet
 pray.fee.neer
 pray.zhew.zhay
 pray.fee.awⁿfs
 pray.fee.dawⁿ

French

French

pré.somp.tif
 pré.su.mer
 pré.ten.dre
 pré.vô.té
 pré.vo.yance
 pri.eu.ré
 pri.vau.té
 pro.ce.dé
 pro.du.it
 pro.lon.ger
 pro.mi.nence
 promp.ti.tude
 pro.phé.tie
 pro.po.sant
 pro.tec.teur
 pro.ti.s.tant
 pro.vo.quer
 pu.am.ment
 pu.pi.tre

Qua.dran.gle
 qua.dru.pede
 qua.ran.taine
 quar.ti.er
 qua.tor.zaine
 qua.tri.eme
 que.rel.leur
 quint.es.ser.ce
 quin.zi.eme
 quit.tan.cer
 quo.ti.ent

Ra.baissément
 ra.baif.ser

Pronounce

pray.zome.teef
 pray.zew.may
 pray.tawn.dr
 pray.vô.tay
 pray.vo.yaw^{ns}s
 pree.ay.ray
 pree.vo.tay
 pro.fed.day
 pro.dew.ée
 pro.lon zhay
 pro.mee.naw^{ns}s
 prom.tee.tewd
 pro.fay.fee
 pro.po.zawⁿ
 pro.tec.tayr
 pro.tes.tawⁿ
 pro.vo.kay
 pew.am.mawⁿ
 pew.pée.tr

Ka.drawⁿ gl
 ka.drew.payd
 ka.rawⁿ.tayn
 kar.tee.ay
 ka.tur.zayn
 ka.tree.aym
 ker.rel.layr
 kayent.es.saw^{ns}s
 kayenⁿ zee.aym
 kit.tawⁿ fay
 ko.fee.awⁿ

Ra.bayf.mawⁿ
 ra.bayf.fay

French

French

ra.bot.ter
rac.cour.ci
ra.cro.cher
ra.di.al
ra.dot.er
ra.dou.cir
raf.fer.mir
raf.fi.né
ra.frai.chir
ra.gou.tant
ra.jeu.nir
rai.son.ner
ra.jus.ter
ral.len.tir
ra.mol.lir
ra.pide.ment
rap.pel.ler
ra.soir
raf.seoir
ra.val.er
ra.vau.der
ra.vis.sant
ra.yon.ner
re.bâ.tir
re.bé.nir
re.bro.der
re.ce.ler
re.chap.per
re.cherch.er
ré.ci.proque
re.cou.rir
re.cou.vrir
rec.ti.tude
re.de.vance

Pronounce

ra.but.tay
rak.koor.see
ra.krush.ay
ra.dee.al
ra.dut.tay
ra.doo.feer
raf.fer.meer
raf.fee.nay
ra.fray.sheer
ra.goo.taw
ra.zhew.neer
ray.zun.nay
ra.zhewf.tay
ral.lawn.teer
ra.mul.yeer
ra.peed.maw
rap.pel.lay
ra.zo.awr
raf.so.awr
ra.val.lay
ra.vo.day
ra.vis.sawn
ray.yun.nay
reb.â.teer
re.bay.neer
re.brud.ay
re.se.lay
ray.shap.pay
re.sherf.ay
ray.see.pruk
rek.oo.reer
rek.oov.reer
rec.tee.tewd
red.ev.awn is

French

re. di. seur
ré. don. dant
re. dou. ter
re. cueil. lir
re. cu. lé
re. dé. faire
re. du. it
re. fi. cher
re. fi. ger
re. flé. chir
ré. former
re. fu. ser
re. gar. dant
ré. gle. ment
re. jail. lir
re. jau. nir
re. jou. i
re. lé. guer
re. le. ver
re. mar. quer
rem. bru. nir
ré. vé. rence
ré. vé. rer
ré. vol. ter
re. vo. mir
ré. us. fir
ridi. cule
ri. post. er
ri. si. ble
ri. vi. ére
ro. caill. eur
ros. sign. ol
ru. di. ment
ru. gif. sant

Pronounce

red. ee. zayr
ray. dōn. dawn
red. oo. tay
rek. el. yeer
rek. ew. lay
red. ay. fayr
red. dew ee
ref. fee. shay
ref. fee. zhay
ref. flay. theer
ray. fur. may
ref. few. zay
reg. gar. dawn
ray. gl. maw
rez. zhayel. yeer
rez. zho. neer
rez. zhoo. ee
ref. lay. gay
rel. ev. vay
rem. mar. kay
rawm brew neer
ray. vay. rawn is
ray. vay. ray
ray. vul. tay
rev. ōm. eer
ray. ewf. seer
ree. dee. kewl
ree. pust. ay
ree. zce. bl
ree. vee. ayr
ro. kayel. yair
rus. fing. ole
rew. dee. maw
rew. zheef- saw

French

French	Pronounce
ru.i.ner	rew.ee.nay
ru.if.seau	rew.if.so
rus.tique.ment	rewf.teek.mawn
ru.toir	rêw.tō,awr
Sa.bli.ere	Sab.lee.ayr
sa.blon.ner	fab.lun.nay
sa.cra.ment	sa.kra.mawn
sa.cri.lege	sa.kree.layzh
sa.lî.ver	sal.lee.vay
sal.pê.tre	sal.pê.tr
sa.lu.bre	sa.lew.br
san.glot.ter	sawn glut.tay
san.gui.naire	sawn gee.nayr
san.son.net	sawn fun.nay
sar.ra.sin	sar.ra.zan
sa.tel.lite	sa.tel.leet
sa.tif.faire	sa.teef.fayr
sau.ni.er	so.nee.ayr
sa.vou.ret	sav.oo.ray
sau.til.ler	so.til.yay
sau.va.gin	sa.va.zhan
scê.lê.rat	say.lay.râ
schif.ma.tique	fif.ma.teek
scor.pion	skor.pee.on
se.conde.ment	seg.gōnd.mawn
se.cré.taire	sek.kray.tayr
sê.duc.teur	say.dewk.tayr
sem.bla.ble	sawm.bla.bi
sê.mi.naire	say.mee.nayr
sen.sible	sawn see.bl
sê.par.er	say.par.ay
sê.pul.cre	say.pewl.kr
ser.pen.tin	ser.pawn.tan

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
<i>sign-a-ler</i>	<i>sing.a.lay</i>
<i>sin-cère-ment</i>	<i>fayenⁿ fayr.mawn</i>
<i>so-bre-ment</i>	<i>fo.br.mawn</i>
<i>soi.même</i>	<i>fo.aw.mây^m</i>
<i>so.len.nel</i>	<i>fo.len.nel</i>
<i>so.lide.ment</i>	<i>fo.leed.mawn</i>
<i>so.lu.ble</i>	<i>fo.lew.bl</i>
<i>som.meil.ler</i>	<i>sum.mel.yay</i>
<i>som.ni.fere</i>	<i>fôm.nec.fayr</i>
<i>somp.tu.eux</i>	<i>fôm.tu.ew</i>
<i>so.r.dide.ment</i>	<i>fôr.deed.mawn</i>
<i>sou.leve.ment</i>	<i>foo.lev.mawn</i>
<i>soup.çon.ner</i>	<i>soop.fun.nay</i>
<i>sou.pi.rant</i>	<i>foo.pee.rawⁿ</i>
<i>sour.cil.ler</i>	<i>foor.fil.yay</i>
<i>sous.mai.tré</i>	<i>foo.may.tr</i>
<i>sou.ter.rain</i>	<i>foo.ter.raⁿ</i>
<i>sta.tu.aire</i>	<i>sta.tew.ayr</i>
<i>stra.ta.geme</i>	<i>stra.ta.zhaym</i>
<i>sto.ïque.ment</i>	<i>sto.eek.mawn</i>
<i>stu.di.eux</i>	<i>stew.dee.ew</i>
<i>su.per.flu</i>	<i>few.per.flew</i>
<i>sup.pli.er</i>	<i>sewp.plee.ay</i>
<i>sup.pri.mer</i>	<i>sewp.pree.may</i>
<i>sup.pu.ter</i>	<i>sewp.pew.tay</i>
<i>sur.char.ger</i>	<i>sewr.fhar.zhay</i>
<i>sur.sè.ance</i>	<i>sewr.fay.awⁿ is</i>
<i>sur.ve.nant</i>	<i>sewr.ven.awⁿ</i>
<i>sur.vi.vre</i>	<i>sewr.vee.vr</i>
<i>sus.ci.ter</i>	<i>sewf.fee.tay</i>
<i>sym.mé.trique</i>	<i>sim.may.treek</i>
<i>sy.na.go.gue</i>	<i>fee.na.gōg</i>
<i>syn.di.quer</i>	<i>fayenⁿ dee.kay</i>
<i>sy.nod.al</i>	<i>fee.no.dal</i>

French

French

Tab.li.er
 ta.lon.ner
 tam.bou.rin
 ta.pisse.rie
 tar.dive.ment
 ta.til.lon
 tau.pi.ere
 té.mé.raire
 té.mo.in
 tem.pé.rant
 tem.po.rel
 te.na.ble
 ten.dre.ment
 ten.ta.teur
 ter.mi.ner
 ter.ref.tre
 tes.ta.ment
 tes.ti.cule
 té.ti.ere
 ti.éde.ment
 ti.erce.let
 tin.ta.mare
 ti.ras.ser
 tire.mo.ëlle
 to.lé.rance
 ton.su.rer
 tor.til.ler
 tour.bil lon
 tour.men.ter
 tourne.feuil.les
 tour.ter.elle
 tra.hi.son
 tran.choir
 trans.mar.in

Pronouncee

Tab.lee.ay
 ta.lun.nay
 tawm.boor.ang
 tap.pifs.ree
 tar.deev.mawn
 ta.til.yon
 to.pee.ayr
 tay.may.rayr
 tay.mo.an
 tawm.pay.rawn
 tawm.po.rel
 ten.a.bl
 tawn.dr.mawn
 tawn.ta.tayr
 ter.mee.nay
 ter.ref.tr
 tes.ta.mawn
 tes.tee.kewl
 tãy.tee.ayr
 tee.ayd.mawn
 ti.erce.lay
 tayen ta.mar
 tee.ras.fay
 teer.mo.al
 to.lay.rawn fs
 tone.su.ray
 tur.til.yay
 toor.bil.yon
 toor.mawn.tay
 toorn.fel.yay
 toor.ter.ell
 tra.hee.zon
 trawn sho.awr
 trawn z.mar.an

French

French

trans.plan.ter
tra.vail.ler
tra.ver.sin
trem.ble.ment
tré.mous.ser
tré.pi.ed
tré.pign.er
tref.sail.lir
tri.om.pher
tu.bé.reux
tur.bu.lence
tur-pi.tude
tur.lu.pin
tu.té.laire
tu.to.yer
tym.pa.non
ty.po.graphe
ty.ran.neau

Va.cil.lant
va.ga.bond
vail.lan.tise
va.loir
va.ni.té
vé.gé.tal
vé.gé.taux
va-por.eux
va-ri.ant
vau-ri.en
vé.hé.mence
vé.hé.ment
ve.lou.té
vé.nale.ment
ven.dan.geur

Pronounce

trawn-z-plawn-tay
tra-val-yay
tra-ver-san
trawm-bl.mawn
tray-moof-fay
tray-pee-eh
tray-ping-yay
tref-fal-yeer
tree-ome-fay
tew-bay-rew
tewr.bew.lawn^{fs}
tewr-pee-tewd
tewr-lew-paⁿ
tew-tay-layr
tew-to-yay
tayem-pa-nonⁿ
tee-po-graf
tee-ran-no

Va-fil-yawnⁿ
va-ga-bonⁿ
val-yawn-teez
va-lo-awr
va-nee-tay
vay-zhay-tal
vay-zhay-to
va.pore.ew
va-ree-awnⁿ
vo.rec.an
vay.hay.mawn^{fs}
vay.hay.mawnⁿ
vay-loo-tay
vay.nal.mawnⁿ
vawn.dawnⁿ zhayr

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
<i>ven-dre-di</i>	vawn.dr.dee
<i>vé-né-rer</i>	vay.nay.ray
<i>ver-bi-age</i>	ver.bee.azh
<i>verd-â-tre</i>	verd.â.tr
<i>ver-ga-delle</i>	ver.zha.dell
<i>ver.rouil-ler</i>	ver.rool.yay
<i>vice-con-sul</i>	veeff.kon fewl
<i>vice-roi</i>	veeff.ro.aw
<i>vi-eil-lard</i>	vee.el.yār
<i>vi-eil-lir</i>	vee.el.yeet
<i>vi-el-ler</i>	vee.el.yay
<i>vif-ar-gent</i>	veef.ar.zhawn
<i>vi-gi-lance</i>	vee.zhee.lawn ⁿ fs
<i>vign-o-ble</i>	ving.o.bl
<i>vil-la-geois</i>	vil.la.zho.aw
<i>vin-ai-gre</i>	vee.nay.gr
<i>vi-o-lence</i>	vee.o.lawn ⁿ fs
<i>vi-o-lette</i>	vee.o.lett
<i>vi-fi-on</i>	vee.zee.on
<i>vi-su-el</i>	vee.zew.el
<i>vi-vi-er</i>	vee.vee.ay
<i>u-ni-forme</i>	ew.nee.furm
<i>vo-la-tile</i>	vo.la.teel
<i>vo-lon-té</i>	vo.lōn.tay
<i>u.su.el</i>	ew.zew.el
 <i>Zé.la-teur</i>	 Zay.la.tayr
<i>zib.el.ine</i>	zib.el.een
<i>zin.zol.in</i>	zayen zo.lan
<i>zi.za.nie</i>	zee.za.nee
<i>zo.di.aque</i>	zo.dee.ak
<i>zo.o.phyte</i>	zo.o.feet

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES.

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
<i>A.ban.donne.ment</i>	<i>a.bawn.dun.mawn</i>
<i>a.ban.don.ner</i>	<i>a.bawn.dun.nay</i>
<i>a.bé.cé daire</i>	<i>a.bay.fay.dayr</i>
<i>ab.so.lu.ment</i>	<i>ab.1o.lew.mawn</i>
<i>ac.crou.pisse.ment</i>	<i>ak.kroo.pifs.mawn</i>
<i>ac.qui.es.cer</i>	<i>ak.kee.es.fay</i>
<i>ad.mi.ra.ble</i>	<i>ad.mee.ra.bl</i>
<i>af.flic.ti.on</i>	<i>af.flic.fee.on</i>
<i>a.gé.o.teur</i>	<i>a.zhee.o.tayr</i>
<i>ai.gu.il.lon</i>	<i>ay*gew.il.yon (* 1 syllab.</i>
<i>ai.gu.i.ser</i>	<i>ay.gew.ee.zay</i>
<i>al.gé.bri.ser</i>	<i>al.zhay.bree.fay</i>
<i>al.lé.go.rique</i>	<i>al.lay.go.reek</i>
<i>al.lu.si.on</i>	<i>al.lew.zee.on</i>
<i>a.mi.rau.té</i>	<i>a.mee.ro.tay</i>
<i>a.mol.li.sse.ment</i>	<i>a.mul.leef.mawn</i>
<i>a.na.to.mie</i>	<i>a.na.to.mee</i>
<i>an.ti.qui.té</i>	<i>awn.tee.kee.tay</i>
<i>ap.pa.rcil.ler</i>	<i>ap.pa.rel.yay</i>
<i>ar.bi.tra.teur</i>	<i>ar.bi.tra.tayr</i>
<i>ar.ché.vé.ché</i>	<i>ar.shay.vây.shay</i>
<i>af.sai.son.ner</i>	<i>af.fay.zun.nay</i>
<i>at.ten.drif.sant</i>	<i>at.tawn.drif.sawn</i>
<i>a.van.tu.rer</i>	<i>a.vawn.tew.ray</i>
<i>a.vi.tail.ler</i>	<i>a.vee.tal.yay</i>
<i>au.par.a.vant</i>	<i>o.par.av.awn</i>
<i>au.to.ri.ser</i>	<i>o.tō.ree.zay</i>

French

French

Bague.nau.di.er
 ban.dou.li.er
 be.sa.ei.er
 bi.en.fai.teur
 bi.en.ve.nu
 blas.phé.ma.teur
 bou.ton.mi.er
 bru.ta.li.ser
 bru.nis.foir

Ca.co.pho.nie
 ca.la.mit.eux
 ca.ni.cu.laire
 ca.pi.tu.laire
 ca.sa.ni.ere
 ca.té.go.rique
 ca.va.li.er
 cé.ré.mo.nie
 cha.pe.ron.ner
 char.bo.ni.er
 chrê.ti.enne.ment
 cinqu.i.eme.ment
 ci.tron.ni.er
 clan.des.tine.ment
 col.la.tér.aux
 com.bi.uai.son
 com.mer.ça.ble
 com.mo.di.té
 con.di.ti.on
 con.fu.sé.ment
 con.somp.ti.on
 con.ta.les.cent
 cou.tu.mi.er
 cu.ri.euse.ment

Pronounce

Bäg.no.dee.ay
 bawn.doo.lee.ay
 bez.af.fee.ay
 bee.aⁿ fay.tayr
 bee.aⁿ ven.ew
 blas.fay.ma.tayr
 boo.tun.nee.ay
 brew.ta.lee.zay
 brew.neef.so.awr

Ka.ko.fo.nee
 kal.am.mit.ew
 kan.ik.kew.layr
 kap.pit.tew.layr
 kaz.an.nee.ayr
 kat.ay.go.reek
 ka.val.lee.ay
 fay.ray.mo.nee
 shap.per.run.nay
 shar.bo.nee.ay
 kray.tee.en.mawⁿ
 fayenⁿ k.ee.aym.mawⁿ
 fee.trun.nee.ay
 klawn.des.teen.mawⁿ
 kul.la.ter.o
 kome.bee.nay.zōⁿ
 kum.mer.sā.bl
 kum.mo.dee.tay
 kon.dee.fee.oⁿ
 kon.few.zay.mawⁿ
 kon.sōm.fee.oⁿ
 kon.val.es.fawⁿ
 koo-tew-mee-ay
 kew-ree-ewz-mawⁿ

French

French

Da-moi-seau
 dan-ge-reu-se-ment
 de-bar-bouil-ler
 de-co-lo-rer
 de-com-po-ser
 de-crê-di-ter
 de-fi-gu-rer
 de-lec-ta-ble
 dis-lo-yau-té
 de-me-su-ré
 de-nom-bre-ment
 de-peu-ple-ment
 de-rai-son-ner
 des-ab-u-ser
 des-a-grê-er
 des-en-rôle-ment
 des-ha-bil-ler
 des-fi-ca-tif
 de-tes-ta-ble
 dis-gra-ci-eux
 di-vi-fi-ble
 dix-i-ème-ment
 dom-ma-gea-ble
 dou-zi-ème-ment
 dys-sen-ter-ie

E-bru-i-te
 ec-ar-la-tin
 e-cer-vel-e
 e-chau-doir
 e-co-no-mie
 e-cus-son-ner
 ef-fa-rou-cher
 e-gra-tign-ure

Pronounce

Da-mo-aw-zo
 dawn zher-ewz-mawn
 day-bar-bool yay
 day-kō-lō-ray
 day-kome-po-zay
 day-cray-dee-tay
 day-fee-gew-ray
 day-lec-ta-bl
 deef-lō-yō-tay
 day-may-zew-ray
 day-nome-br-mawn
 day-pě-pl-mawn
 day-ray-zun nay
 dayz-ab-ew-zay
 dayz-ag-gray-ay
 dayz-awn rol-mawn
 dayz-ab-bil-yay
 def-fik-ka-teef
 day-tes-ta-bl
 deef-graf-fee-ew
 dee-vee-zee-bl
 deez-ee-aym-mawn
 dum-ma-zha-bl
 doo-zee-aym-mawn
 deef-fawn-ter-ee

Ay-brew-ee-tay
 ek-kar-lat-an
 ay-ser-vel-ay
 ay-sho-do-awr
 ay-ko-no-mee
 ay-kewf-sun-nay
 ef-fa-roo-shay
 ay-gra-ting-ewr

French

French

e-lo-quem-ment
 em-bel-lisse-ment
 em-brou-il-ler
 e-mo-ti-on
 e-mou-voir
 e-mu-la-teur
 eu-cen-soir
 en-che-vê-trer
 en-cou-rage-ment
 en-gour-disse-ment
 en-lai-disse-ment
 en-tre-pren-dre
 en-tret-i-en
 e-pou-van-tail
 e-qui-ta-ble
 es-ca-dron-ner
 es-ti-ma-ble
 e.ta.blisse.ment
 e.tri.vi.ere
 e.va.po.rer
 e.vu.i.der
 ex.a.mi.ner
 ex.clu.sive.ment
 ex.pê.di.er
 ex.pê.ri.ence
 ex.tir.pa.teur
 ex.tra.va.gance
 ex.trê.mi.té
 ex.u.be.rance

Fa.bri.ca.teur
 fa.bu.leuse.ment
 fi.gu.re.ment
 fi.nan.ci.er

Pronounce

ay-lo-kain-mawn
 awm-bel-leef-mawn
 awm.broo.il.yay
 ay-mo-fee-ōn
 ay-moo-vo-awr
 ay-mew-la-tayr
 awn sawn so-awr
 awn shay-vây-tray
 awn koo-razh-mawn
 awn goor-deeff-mawn
 awn lay-deeff-mawn
 awn-tr-prawn-dr
 awn.tret.ee.an
 ay.poo.vawn.tayel
 ay.kee.ta.bl
 ef.ka.drun.nay
 ef.tee.ma.bl
 ay.ta.bliss.mawn
 ay.tree.vee.ayr
 ay.vap.o.ray
 ay.vew.ee.day
 eg.zam.ee.nay
 ex.klew.feev.mawn
 ex.pay.dee.ay
 ex.pav.ree.awnfs
 ex.teer.pa.tayr
 ex.trav.ag.awnfs
 ex.tray.mee.tay
 ex.ew.bay.rawnfs

Fa.bree.ka.tayr
 fa.bee.lewz.mawn
 fee.gew.ray.mawn
 fee.nawn fee.ay

French

French

fli.buſ.ti.er
for.tu.ite.ment
fra.ter.ni.té
fru.i.ti.er
fu.fi.li.er
fu.tai.ni.er
fu.ti.li.te

Ga.bi.on.ner
gal.fre.ti.er
ga.li.ma.free
gar.con.ni.ere
gar.gou.il.ler
ga.zou.il.ler
ge.ne.rale.ment
ge.ne.vri.er
gen.til.lâ.tre
gi.ro.fli.er
glo.ri.fi.er
gram.mai.ri.en
gra.tu.ite.ment
gré.na.di.ere

Ha.bi.liſ.fime
har.mo.ni.eux
hau.tu.ri.er
ho.ro.zon.tal
hof.ti.li.te
hu.mi.li.ant
hy.dro.gra.phie
hy.dro.ſta.tique
hy.po.con.dre
hy.po.thé.quer

Pronounce

flee.bewſ.tee.ay
fore.tew.eet.mawn
fra.ter.nee.tay
frew.ee.tee.ay
few.zee.lee.ay
few.tay.nee.ay
few.tee.lee.tay

Ga.bee.un.nay
gāl.fray.tee.ay
gā.lee.ma.fray
gar.fun.nee.ayr
gar.goo.il.yay
gaz.oo.il.yay
zhay.nay.ral.mawn
zhay.nay.vree.ay
zhawn.til.ya.tr
zhee.ro.flee.ay
glo.ree.fee.ay
gram.may.ree.an
gra.tew.eet.mawn
gray.nad.ee.ayr

Ab.bee.liſ.feem
har.mo.nee.ew
ho.tew.ree.ay
ho.ro.zone.tal
hoſſe.tee.lee.tay
hew.mee.lee.awn
hee.dro.gra.fee
hee.dro.ſta.teek
hee.po.kone.dr
hee.po.tay.kay

French

French

Jar.di.ni.er
 ign.o.ram.ment
 i.mi.ta.trice
 im.par.faite.ment
 im.pé.ni.tence
 im.por.tu.ner
 im.pu.der.ment
 im.pu.is.fant
 in.at.ten.du
 in.clu.sive.ment
 in.com.mo.der
 in.com.pe.tent
 in.con.stam.ment
 in.dé.cem.ment
 in.dé.pen.dant
 in.fi.dele.ment
 in.gé.nu.ment
 in.om.bra.ble
 in.ter.ro.ger
 invec.ti.ver
 in.vec.ti.vai
 in.vec.ti.vois
 in.vo.lon.taire
 jo.ign.i.ons
 jour.na.li.er
 i.ras.ci.ble
 ju.di.ci.eux
 jus.ti.ci.er
 jus.ti.ci.ere

Laco.nique.ment
 la.men.ta.ble
 la.van.di.er
 li.bé.ra.teur

Pronounce

Zhar.dee.nee.ay
 ing.o.ram.mawn
 ee.mee.ta.treefs
 ayem.par.fayt.mawn
 ayem.pay.nee.tawn is
 ayempur.tew.nay
 ayem.pew.dam.mawn
 ayem.pew.if.fawn
 een.at.tawn.dew
 ayen klew.zeev.mawn
 ayen kum.mud.day
 ayen kome.pay.tawn
 ayen kōn stam-mawn
 ayen day.sam.mawn
 ayen day.pawn.dawn
 ayen fee.dayl.mawn
 ayen zhay.new.mawn
 in.ome.bra.bl
 ayen ter.ro.zhay

} ayen vec.tee.vay

ayen vo.lone.tayr
 zho.ang.ee.ōn
 zhoor.nal.ee.ay
 ee.ras.see.bl
 zhew.dee.see.ēw
 zhewff.tee.see.ay
 zhewf.tee.see.ayr

La.kō.neek.mawn
 la.mawn.ta.bl
 la.vawn.dee.ay
 lee.bay ra.tayr

French

French

li-cen-ci-é
li-mon-ni-er
li-né-a-ment
lu-bri-ci-té
lux u-ri-ance

Ma-chi-nale-ment
magn-i-fique-ment
ma-hom-é-tan
ma-jo-ri-té
mal-a-droit
mal-hon-nête-ment
mal-i-ci-eux
mar-guil-li-er
mar-ro-qui-ner
ma-té-ri-el
mé-con-noi-tre
mé-pri-sam-ment
més-al-li-er
més-es-ti-mer
més-su-ra-ble
mé-ta-mor-phose
mi-li-taire-ment
mor-ti-fi-ant
mou-tar-di-er
myf-té-ri-eux

Nar-ra-ti-on
na-tu-ra-liste
né-ces-saire-ment
né-ces-si-teux
né-gli-gem-ment
né-go-ci-er
neu-vi-eme-ment

Pronounce

lee-fawnⁿ fee-ay
lee-mun-nee-ay
lee-nay-am-awnⁿ
lew-bree-fee-tay
lewg-zew-ree-awn^{fs}

Maf-shee-nal-mawnⁿ
mang-ee-feeek-mawnⁿ
ma-hom-mayt-awnⁿ
ma-zhō-ree-tay
mal-ad-dro-aw
mal-un-nayt-mawnⁿ
mal-ee-fee-ew
mar-gill-ee-ay
mar-ro-kee-nay
ma-tay-ree-el
may-cun-nay-tr
may-pree-zam-mawnⁿ
mayz-al-lee-ay
mayz-es-tee-may
may-zew-ra-bl
may-ta-mor-foze
mee-lee-tayr-mawnⁿ
mur-tee-fee-awnⁿ
moo-tar-dee-ay
mees-tay-ree-ew

Nar-ra-see-on
na-tew-ra-leeft
nay-ces-fayr-mawnⁿ
náy-ces-fee-tew
nay-glee-zham-mawnⁿ
nay-go-fee-ay
ně-vee-aym-mawnⁿ

French

no-mi-na-tif
no.na.gé.naire
nou.ris.si.er
nu.mé.ra.teur
nu.mé.rot.er
nu.tri.ti.on

O.bé.di.ence
o.bé.is.sance
o.bé.is.sant
ob.jec.ti.on
o.bi.tu.aire
ob.li.geam.ment
ob.li.qui.té
ob.sti.né.ment
oc.ca.si.on
oc.ci.den.tal
o.di.cuse.ment
œ.cu.me.nique
of.fen.sive.ment
of.fi.ci.ant
oi.sel.i.er
o.li.vi.er
on.zi.éme.ment
o.pé.ra.ti.on
o.pi.ni.â.tre
o.pi.ni.on
op.pres.si.on
o.ran.ger.ie
or.di.naire.ment
or.di.na.teur
or.ga.ni.ser
or.geil.leuse.ment
o.ri.gi.nal

Pronouncee

no-mee-na-teef
no-na-zhay-nayr
noo-reef-lee-ay
new-may-ra-tayr
new.may.rut.tay
new.tree.fee.on

O.bay.dee.awnfs
o.bay.if.sawnfs
o.bay.eef.sawn
obe.zhec.fee.on
o.bee.tew.ayr
obe.lee.zham.mawn
obe.lee.keé.tay
obe.stee.nay.mawn
oke.ka.fee.on
oke.fee.dawn.tal
o.dee.ewz.mawn
ay.kew.men.eek
ofe.fawn.feev.mawn
ofe.fee.fee.awn
o.aw.zel.ee.ay
o.lee.vee.ay
ō zee.aym.mawn
o.pay.ra.fee.on
o.pee.nee.a.tr
o.pee.nee.on
ope.pres.fee.on
o.rawn.zher.ree
ore.dee.nayr.mawn
ore.dee.na.tayr
ore.ga.nee.zay
ore.gel.ewz.mawn
o.ree.zhec.nal

French

French

o.ri.gi.nel
or.tho.gra.phie
our.dis.foir
ou.tre.pas.ser

Pa.ci.fier
pai.fi.ble.ment
pa.la.ti.nat
pale.fre.ni.er
pa.li.no.die
pal.li.a.tif
pa.né.gy.rique
pa.pil.lo.tage
pa.ra.ly.sie
pa.ra.li.tique
pa.ra.phra.ser
pa.ra.plu.ye
par.don.na.ble
pas.si.on.né
pas.to.rale.ment
pa.ti.em.ment
pé.au.ci.er
pé.da.go.gie
pé.dan.ti.ser
pé.né.tra.ble
pé.ni.ble.ment
pen.ta.mé.tre
pe.nul.ti.ème
per.cep.ti.ble
per.du.ra.ble
per.fec.ti.on
pé.ri.o.dique
pe.ri.phra.ser
pé.ris.sa.ble

Pronounce

o.ree.zhee.nel
ōr.tō.gra.fee
oor.dis.fo.awr
oo,tr.paf.fay

Pa.fee.fee.ay
pay.zee.bl.mawⁿ
pa.la.tee.na
pāl.fren.nee.ay
pa.lee.no.dee
pal.lee.a.teef
pa.nay.zhee.reek
pa.pil.yut.āzh
pa.ra.lee.zee
pa.ra.lee.teek
pa.ra.fra.zay
pa.ra.plew.ee
par.dun.na.bl
pat.fee.un.nay
pas.to.ral.mawⁿ
pa.fee.am.mawⁿ
pay.o.fee.ay
ped.a.go.zhee
pay.dawn.tee.zay
pay.nay.tra.bl
pay.nee.bl.mawⁿ
pawn.ta.may.tr
pen.newl.tee.āym
per.fep.tee.bl
per.dew.ra.bl
per.fec.fee.on
pay.ree.o.deek
pay.ree.fra.zay
pay.reef.sa.bl

French

French

per.ni.ci.eux
 per.se.ve.ver
 per.sua.fi.on
 per.ver.fi.on
 per.ver.fi.té
 pes.ti.fé.ré
 pet.ar.di.er
 pe.tri.fi.er
 pe.tu.lam.ment
 phi.lo.so.pher
 phy.fi.ci.en
 pi.geon.ni.er
 pi.lo.ri.er
 pin.da.ri.ser
 pi.rou.et.ter
 pi.ti.euse.ment
 pi.to.ya.ble
 plau.si.ble.ment
 plu.mas.fi.er
 po.ë.tique.ment
 po.in.til.ler
 po.is.sonnc.rie
 poi.vri.er
 po.lis.son.ner
 po.ly.ga.mie
 ponc.tu.elle.ment
 pon.ti.fi.cal
 pon.ton.ni.er
 po.pu.laire.ment
 porte.as.fi.ette
 porte.ë.ten.dart
 porte.mous.quet.on
 pos.ses.fi.on
 pos.te.ri.te

Pronounce

per.nee.see.ew
 per.fay.vay.ray
 per.swa.zee.on
 per.ver.see.on
 per.ver.see.tay
 pes.tee.fay.ray
 pet.ar.dee.ay
 pay.tree.fee.ay
 pay.tew.lam.mawⁿ
 fee.lo.zo.fay
 fee.zee.see.an
 pee.zhun.nee.ay
 pee.lo.ree.ay
 payen.da.ree.zay
 pee.roo.et.tay
 pee.tee.ewz.mawⁿ
 pee.to.ya.bl
 plo.zee.bl.mawⁿ
 plew.mas.fee.ay
 po.ay.teek.mawⁿ
 po.an.til.yay
 po.af.fun.ree
 po.aw.vree.ay
 po.leef.fun.nay
 po.lee.ga.mee
 pōng.tew.ell.mawⁿ
 pone.tee.fee.kal
 pone.tun.nee.ay
 po.pew.layr.mawⁿ
 purt.af.fee.et
 purt.ay.tawn.dar
 purt.moof.ket.on
 posse.fes.fee.on
 posse.tay.ree.tay

French

French

po-ten-ti-el
 pour-po-inte-rie
 pour-su-i-vi
 pouf-fi-ni-ère
 pra-ti-ci-en
 pré-a-la-ble
 pré-ben-di-er
 pré-cau-ti-on
 pré-cé-dem-ment
 pré-scrip-ti-on
 pré-fi-di-al
 pré-somp-ti-on
 pres-san-ti-ment
 pré-va-ri-quer
 pri-mi-ci-er
 prin-ci-pale-ment
 prin-ci-pau-té
 pro-ba-ble-ment
 pro-ces-si-on
 pro-fon-dé-ment
 pro-phé-ti-ser
 pro-tu-bé-rance
 pu-é-rile-ment
 pu-fil-la-nime
 pyr-rho-ni-en

Qua-dran-gu-laire
 qua-li-fi-er
 qua-tri-ème-ment
 ques-ti-on-ner
 quin-qua-ge-naire
 quo-ti-di-en

Ra-bou-il-lere

Pronounce

po-tawn-fee-el
 poor-po-ant-ree
 poor-few-ee-vee
 poof-fee-nee-ayr
 pra-tee-fee-an
 pray-a-la-bl
 pray-bawn-dee-ay
 pray-ko-fee-on
 pray-fay dam-mawn
 pray-fkreep-fee-on
 pray-zee dee-al
 pray-zōm-fee-on
 pres-fawn-tee-mawn
 pray-va-ree-kay
 pree-mee-fee-ay
 prayen-fee-pal-mawn
 prayen-fee-po-tay
 pro-ba-bl-mawn
 pro-ces-fee-on
 pro-fone-day-mawn
 pro-fay-tee-zay
 pro-tew-bay-rawn s
 pew-ay-reel-mawn
 pew-fil-la-neem
 pyr-ro-nec-an

Ka-drawn gew-layr
 kal-lee-fee-ay
 kat-ree-aym-mawn
 kes-tee-un-nay
 kayen ka.zhen.ayr
 ko.tee.dee.an

Ra.booi.il.yayr

French

French	Pronounce
rac-com-mo-dage	rak.kum.mo.dazh
rac.cour.ciffe.ment	rak.koor.ceedf.mawn
ra.di.cale.ment	ra.dee.kal.mawn
ra.dou.ciffe.ment	ra.doo.ceedf.mawn
rai.son.na.ble	ray.zun.na.bl
ra.mi.fi.er	ra.mee.fee.ay
ra.mol.li.tif	ra.mul.lee.tecf
ra.pa.ci.té	ra.paf.fee.tay
rap.pet.if.ser	rap.pet.if.fay
raf.sa.fa.er	raf.sa.zee.ay
ré.bon.diffe.ment	ray.bone.deeff.mawn
ré.cul.ci.trant	ray.kal.fee.trawn
ré.ci.di.ver	ray.fee.dee.vay
re.con.noî.tre	ray.kun.nay.tr
re.cou.vra.ble	rek.oo.vra.bl
re.cré.a.tif	re.kray.a.teef
red.ev.a.ble	red.ev.a.bl
ré.for.ma.teur	ray.fur.ma.tayr
ref.ou.et.ter	ref.oo.et.tay
ré.jail.lif.sant	ray.zhal.eef.fawn
ré.li.gi.eux	ray.lee.zhee.ew
re.pré.sen.ter	rep.pray.zawn.tay
ré.pri.man.der	ray.pree.mawn.day
re.so.lu.ment	rez.ol.ew.mawn
ref.pec.ta.ble	ref.pec.ta.bl
ré.pro.cé.der	ray.pro.fay.day
ré.ven.di.quer	ray.vawn.dee.kay
rev.er.bé.rer	rev.er.bay.ray
rev.o.ca.ble	rev.o.ka.bl
ré.vi.fi.on	ray.vee.zee.on
ré.vul.fi.on	ray.vewl.fee.on
ro.dq.mon.tade	ro.do.mone.tad
ro.man.ci.er	ro.mawn.fec.ay
ro.tu.ri.er	ro.tew.ree.ay

French

French
ruf.ti.ci.té

Pronounce
rewf.tee.see.tay

Sa.cra.men.tal

Sa.cra.mawn.tal

fa.la.man.dre

fa.la.mawn.dr

fa.lu.taïre.ment

fa.lew.tayr.mawn

so.po.ri.fique

so.po.ree.feek

sci.en.ti.fique

fee.awn.tee.feek

se.cu.li.er

fek.kew.lee.ay

se.né.chauf.sé

fay.nay.shoffe.fay

si.len.ti.eux

fee.lawn.see.ew

sim.pli.fi.er

fayem.plee.see.ay

so.ci.ni.en

so.see.nee.an

so.lem.ni.ser

so.lem.nee.zay

som.mel.i.er

sum.mel.ee.ay

so.phis.ti.quer

so.feef.tee.kay

sou.hai.ta.ble

foo.hay.ta.bl

so.ri.ci.ère

foo.ree.see.ayr

sous.en.tèn.dre

fooz.awn.tawn.dr

spé.ci.euse.ment

spay.see.ewz.mawn

spé.cu.ta.teur

spay.kew.la.tayr

spi.ri.tu.el

spee.ree.tew.el

sta.bi.li.té

sta.bee.lee.tay

stu.pé.fi.ant

stew.pay.see.awn

sub.di.vi.ser

fewb.dee.vee.zay

sub.si.di.aire

fewb.see.dee.ayr

suc.ces.sive.ment

fewk.fef.seev.mawn

sus.fi.sam.ment

fewf.see.zam.mawn

sur.croi.tre

fewr.cro.aw.tr

sus.cep.ti.ble

fewf.sep.tee.bl

sym.mé.trique.ment

sim.may.treck.mawn

sys.té.ma.tique

seef.tay.ma.teck

Ta.ba.ti.ère

Ta.ba.tee.ayr

ta.bou.ri.ner

ta.boos.ree.nay

French

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
<i>ta.bou.ri.neur</i>	<i>tā.boō.ree.nayr</i>
<i>tail.lan.di.er</i>	<i>tayel.yawn.dee.ay</i>
<i>ta.pif.fi.er</i>	<i>ta.pceef.fee.ay</i>
<i>ta.rif.sa.ble</i>	<i>ta.reef.sa.bl</i>
<i>te.me.raire.ment</i>	<i>tem.ay.rayr.mawn</i>
<i>te.nan.ci.er</i>	<i>ten.awn.fee.ay</i>
<i>tē.rē.ben.thine</i>	<i>tay.ray.bawn.teen</i>
<i>tes.ta.men.taire</i>	<i>tes.ta.mawn.tayr</i>
<i>thé.sau.ri.ser</i>	<i>tay.zo.ree.zay</i>
<i>to.lé.ra.ble</i>	<i>to.lay.ra.bl</i>
<i>tor.ti.on.naire</i>	<i>tur.fee.un.nayr</i>
<i>toute.pu.is.sance</i>	<i>toot.pew.if.fawn^{ce}</i>
<i>tran.qui.li.ser</i>	<i>trawnⁿ kee.lee.zay</i>
<i>trans.fi.gu.rer</i>	<i>trawnⁿ z.fee.gew.ray</i>
<i>trans.ver.sale.ment</i>	<i>trawnⁿ z.ver.fal.mawnⁿ</i>
<i>tré.so.ri.er</i>	<i>tray.zo.ree.ay</i>
<i>tri.om.pha.teur</i>	<i>tree.ome.fa.tayr</i>
<i>tu.mul.tu.eux</i>	<i>tew.mewl.tew.ew</i>
<i>tym.pa.ni.ser</i>	<i>tayem.pa.nee.zay</i>
<i>ty.ran.nique.ment</i>	<i>tee.ran.neek.mawnⁿ</i>

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES.

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
<i>Ab.ju.ra.ti.on</i>	<i>ab.zhew.ra.fee.onⁿ</i>
<i>ab.né.ga.ti.on</i>	<i>ab.nay.ga.fee.onⁿ</i>
<i>a.bo.mi.na.ble</i>	<i>a.bo.mee.na.bl</i>

French

French

a.bo.li.ti.on
 a.bre.vi.a.teur
 ab.so.lu.ti.on
 a.ca.de.mique.ment
 ac.com.mo.da.ble
 ac.qui.fi.ti.on
 ad.ju.di.ca.ta.ire
 af.fec.ti.on.ner
 af.fir.ma.ti.on
 a.gre.a.ble.ment
 a.li.e.na.ble
 al.le.go.ri.seur
 al.le.ge.ance
 am.bi.ti.euse.ment
 a.mi.a.ble.ment
 a.mo.in.drisse.ment
 am.pli.fi.ca.teur
 an.dou.il.lette
 a.po.lo.get.ique
 ap.pre.ci.a.teur
 ap.phi.ca.ti.on
 ar.chi.pri.eur.e
 a.re.o.pa.gite
 ar.gu.men.ta.teur
 ar.ti.fi.ci.eux
 af.tro.lo.gique.ment
 at.tes.ta.ti.on
 a.van.ta.geuse.ment
 a.zer.o.li.er

Bac.ca.lau.re.at
 ba.ra.gou.i.ner
 bib.li.o.ma.nie
 bc.ne.dic.ti.on

Pronounce

a.bo.lee.see.on
 a.bray.vee.a.tâyr
 ab.so.lew.see.on
 a.ka.day.meek.mawn
 ak.kum.mo.da.bl
 ak.kee.zee.see.on
 ad.zhew.dee.ka.tâyr
 af.fek.see.un.nay
 af.feer.ma.see.on
 a.gray.a.bl.mawn
 a.lee.ay.na.bl
 al.lay.go.ree.zayr
 al.lay.zhay.awn s
 awm.bee.see.ewz.mawn
 a.mee.a.bl.mawn
 a.mo.an.dreeff.mawn
 awm.plee.see.ka.tâyr
 awn.doo.il.yet
 a.po.lo.zhet.eek
 ap.pray.see.at.âyr
 ap.plee.ka.see.on
 ar.shee.pree.âyr.ay
 a.ray.o.pa.zheet
 ar.gew.mawn.ta.tâyr
 ar.tee.see.see.ew
 af.tro.lo.zheek.mawn
 at.tes.ta.see.on
 a.vawn.ta.zhewz.mawn
 a.zer.o.lee.ay

Bak.ka.lo.ray.a
 ba.ra.goo.ee.nay
 beeb.lee.o.ma.nee
 bay.nay.deek.see.ōn

Q

French

French
Ca-lom-ni-euse-ment
ca-pi-tu-laire-ment
ca-ra-bi-ni-er
ca-rac-té-ri-ser
ca-va-li-ère-ment
cé-ré-mo-ni-al
cham-pign-o-ni-ère
char-cu-i-ti-er
cir-con-ci-fi-on
com-mu-ni-ca-ble
com-po-si-ti-on
com-pen-sa-ti-on
con-di-ti-o-nel
con-fra-ter-ni-té
con-fi-dé-ra-ble
con-som-ma-ti-on
con-ti-nu-elle-ment

Dé-bar-bou-il-ler
dé-li-bé-ra-tif
de-no-mi-na-teur
de-non-ci-a-teur

E-bu-li-ti-on
e-qui-nox-i-al
ex-pe-ri-men-tons
em-poi-sonne-ment

Fa.vo.ra.ble-ment
fre-quen.ta-ti-on

Ha.bi.ta.ti-on
he-fi.ta.ti-on
ho.no.ra.ble-ment

Pronounce
Ka-lōm-nee-ewz-mawn
ka-pee-tew-layr-mawn
ka-ra-bee-nee-ay
ka-rac-tay-ree-zay
ka-va-lee-ayr-mawn
say-ray-mo-nee-al
shawm-peeng-o-nee-ayr
shar kew. ee.tee.ay
feer.kon fee.zee.on
kum.mew-nee.ka.bl
kome.po.zee.fee.ōn
kom.pawn fa.fee.ōn
kone.dee.fee.o.nel
kōn fra.ter.nee.tay
kone.fee.day.ra.bl
kon sum.ma.fee.ōn
kon.tee.new.elh.mawn

Day.bar.boō.il.yay
day.lee.bay.ra.teef
day.no.mee.na.tayr
day.noñ fee.a.tây

Ay.bew.lee.fee.ōn
ay.kee.nōx.ee.al
ex.pay.ree.mawn.ton
awm.po.aw.zun.mawn

Fa.vo.ra.bl.mawn
fray.kawn.ta.fee.ōn

Ha.bee.ta.fee.ōn
hay.zee.ta.fee.ōn
ho.no.ra.bl.mawn

French

French

I.ma-gi.na.ble
i.mi.ta.ti.on
im.mor.ta.li.te
im.por.tu.ni.te
im.prac.ti.ca.ble
in.cli.na.ti.on
ir.re.mi.fi.ble

La.men.ta.ti.on
la.men.ta.ble.ment
le.gi.ti.mi.té

Ma.le.dic.ti.on
me.ta.mor.pho.ser
mul.ti.pli.a.ble

Na.tu.ra.li.ser
ne.go.ci.a.teur

Ob.sti.na.see.on
oc.cu.pa.ti.on
or.tho.gra.phi.é
of.ten.ta.ti.on

Pa.ci.fi.ca.teur
par.ti.cu.li.er
per.se.cu.ti.on
pre.ci.pi.tam.ment
prêf.by.te.ri.en

Rai.son.na.ble.ment
re.com.man.da.ble
ré.con.ci.li.é
re.prê.hen.si.ble

Pronounce

Ee.ma.zhee.na.bl
ee.mee.ta.see.on
eem.more.ta.lee.tay
ayem.pore.tew.nee.tay
ayem.prak.tee.ka.bl
ayen klee.na.see.on
ir.ray.meef.see.bl

La.mawn.ta.see.on
la.mawn.ta.bl.mawn
lay.zhee.tee.mee.tay

Ma.lay.deek.see.on
may.ta.mor.pho.fay
mewl.tee.plee.a.bl

Na.tew.ra.lee.zay
nay.go.see.a.tây

Obe.stee.na.see.on
oke.kew.pa.see.on
ore.to.gra.see.ay
osse.tawn.ta.see.on

Pa.see.see.ka.tây
par.tee.kew.lee.ay
per.fay.kew.see.on
pray.see.pee.tam.mawn
prayz.bee.tay.ree.an

Ray.zun.na.bl.mawn
rek.kum.mawn.da.bl
ray.kon.see.lee.ay
re.pray.hawn.see.bl

French

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
<i>re.pre.sen.ta.tif</i>	ray.pray.zawn.ta.teef
<i>Sa.tif.fac.ti.on</i>	Sa.teef.fak.fee.on
<i>sen.su.a.li.te</i>	fawn.few.a.lee.tay
<i>sin.gu.la.ri.te</i>	fayen gew.la.ree.tay
<i>su.per.sti.ti.eux</i>	few.per.stee.fee.ew
<i>Tes.ti.mo.ni.al</i>	Tes.tee.mo.nee.al
<i>trans.mi.gra.ti.on</i>	trawn z.mee.gra.fee.on
<i>U.na.ni.mi.te</i>	Ew.na.nee.mee.tay
<i>u.ni.ver.si.te</i>	ew.ni.ver.fee.tay
<i>vi.si.ta.ti.on</i>	vee.zee.ta.fee.on
<i>ver.si.fi.ca.teur</i>	ver.fee.fee.ka.tayr

WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES.

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
<i>Ad.mi.nis.tra.ti.on</i>	Ad-mee-neef-tra-fee.on
<i>a.na.tho.ma.ti.ser</i>	a-na-tay-ma-tee-zay
<i>Ca.pi.tu.la.ti.on</i>	Ka-pee-tew-la-fee.on
<i>cer.ti.fi.ca.ti.on</i>	fer-tee-fee-ka-fee.on
<i>com.mu.ni.ca.ti.on</i>	kum.mew.nee.ka.fee.on
<i>De.fec.tu.o.si.te</i>	Day.fek.tew.o.zee.tay
<i>dis.a.gre.a.ble.ment</i>	dayz.a.gray.a.bl.mawn
<i>dis.pro.por.ti.on.né</i>	deef.pro.por.fee.un.nay
<i>dis.si.mu.la.ti.on</i>	deef.fee.mew.la.fee.on

French

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
<i>Fa.mi.li.a.ri.sé</i>	<i>Fa.mee.lee.a.ree.zay</i>
<i>fa.mi.li.a.ri.té</i>	<i>fa.mee.lee.a.ree.tay</i>
<i>for.ti.fi.ca.ti.on</i>	<i>fore.tee.fee.ka.fee.on</i>
<i>Glo.ri.fi.ca.ti.on</i>	<i>Glo.ree.fee.ka.fee.on</i>
<i>Hu.mi.li.a.ti.on</i>	<i>Hew.mee.lee.a.fee.on</i>
<i>Im.mu.ta.bi.li.té</i>	<i>Im.mew.ta.bee.lee.tay</i>
<i>im.pe.ne.tra.ble.ment</i>	<i>ayem.pay.nay.tra.bl.mawⁿ</i>
<i>in.con.fi.dé.ré.ment</i>	<i>ayenⁿ konⁿ fee.day.ray.mawⁿ</i>
<i>in.com.men.su.ra.ble</i>	<i>ayenⁿ kum.mawⁿ sew.ra.bl</i>
<i>in.con.tes.ta.ble.ment</i>	<i>ayenⁿ kone.tes.ta.bl.mawⁿ</i>
<i>jus.ti.fi.ca.ti.on</i>	<i>zhewf.tee.fee.ka.fee.on</i>
<i>Mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on</i>	<i>More.tee.fee.ka.fee.on</i>
<i>ma-the-ma-ti-ci-en</i>	<i>ma.tay.ma.tee.fee.an</i>
<i>mi-se-ri-cor-di-eux</i>	<i>mee.zer.ee.kore.dee.ew</i>
<i>O-pi-ni-â-tre té</i>	<i>O.pee.nee.â.tr.tay</i>
<i>Par.ti.ci.pa.ti.on</i>	<i>Par.tee.fee.pa.fee.on</i>
<i>plé.ni.po.ten.ti.aire</i>	<i>play.nee.po.tawn.fee.ayr</i>
<i>pré.def.ti.na.ti.on</i>	<i>pray.def.tee.na.fee.on</i>
<i>pro.non.ci.a.ti.on</i>	<i>pro.nonⁿ fee.a.fee.ōⁿ</i>
<i>Qua.li.fi.ca.ti.on</i>	<i>Kaw.lee.fee.ka.fee.ōⁿ</i>
<i>Re-mu-ne-ra-ti-on</i>	<i>Ray-mew-nay-ra.fee.ōⁿ</i>
<i>Sep.ten.tri.o.nale.ment</i>	<i>Sep-tawn-tree-o-nal.mawⁿ</i>
<i>sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on</i>	<i>sawng.tee.fee.ka.fee-on</i>
<i>su-per-fi-ci-elle-ment</i>	<i>few-per.fee.fee-ell-mawⁿ</i>

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
<i>Trans-fi-gu-ra-ti-on</i>	Trawnz-fee-gew-ra-fee-on
<i>thes-sa-lo-ni-ci-ens</i>	tes-sa-lo-nee-fee-an
<i>U-ni-ver-sa-li-té</i>	Ew-nee-ver-sa-lee-tay

WORDS OF SEVEN AND EIGHT SYLLABLES.

<i>French</i>	<i>Pronounce</i>
<i>Bé-a-ti-fi-ca-ti-on</i>	Bay-a-tee-fee-ka-fee-on
<i>Ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on</i>	Ex-kum-mew-nee-ka-fee-on
<i>Im-pé-né-tra-bi-li-té</i>	Ayem-pay-nay-tra-bee-lee-tay
<i>in-com-pre-hen-si-bi-li-té</i>	ayen kōm-pray-hawn fee-bee-
<i>ir-ré-con-ci-li-a-ble</i>	cer-ray-kōn-fee-lee-a-bl [lee-tay
<i>ir-ré-con-ci-li-a-ble-ment</i>	ir-ray-kōn-fee-lee-a-bl-mawn
<i>ir-ré-pré-hen-si-bi-li-té</i>	ir-ray-pray-hawn fee-bee-lee-tay
<i>in-cor-rupt-i-bi-li-te</i>	ayen kor-rewp-tee-bee-lee-tay
<i>Ré-con-ci-li-a-ti-on</i>	Ray-kōn-fee-lee-a-fee-on
<i>Trans-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on</i>	Trawnz-sewb-ftawn-fee-a-fee-on

* * * There are many words which have been hitherto divided into two syllables, and which appear to me to have but one sound, I shall therefore class them amongst words of one syllable.

A great

A great number of these words end in *e* mute, and in *ent*; when they end in *ent*, they are verbs of the third person plural, present tense, and then these three letters *ent*, are totally lost in pronunciation.

1st—Of words ending in *e* mute, being but of one syllable, though commonly divided into two, as, *aime*, I love; *blame*, I blame, &c.

French	Pronounce
<i>Aime</i> , <i>blame</i> , <i>ferme</i> ,	Aym, blām, ferm,
<i>mere</i> , <i>pesc</i> , <i>frere</i> , <i>dressé</i> ,	mayr, payr, frayr, dress,
<i>cessé</i> , <i>crime</i> , <i>mine</i> , <i>porte</i> ,	sefs, creem, meen, purt,
<i>sorte</i> , <i>morte</i> , <i>forte</i> , <i>jure</i> ,	furt, murt, furt, zhēwr,
<i>cube</i> , <i>pure</i> , <i>charme</i> .	kēwb, pewr, sharm.

2^d—Of verbs ending in *ent*, which form but one syllable, though generally divided into two, as, *aiment*, they love; *ferment*, they shut, &c.

French	Pronounce
<i>Aiment</i> , <i>blament</i> , <i>ferment</i> ,	Aym, blām, ferm,
<i>cessent</i> , <i>charment</i> , <i>donnent</i> ,	sefs, sharm, dun,
<i>dinent</i> , <i>portent</i> , <i>jurent</i> ,	deen, purt, zhewr,
<i>vivent</i> , <i>vendent</i> , <i>rendent</i> ,	veev, vawnd, rawnd,
<i>fondent</i> , <i>tendent</i> , <i>craignent</i> .	fōnd, tōnd, creng.

EXERCISES

EXERCISES IN READING

ON THE

FOREGOING SYLLABLES.

The Reader will find the translation of the reading lessons at the end of the book ; such Teachers as do not approve of translations, may cut out the few leaves of English without any injury to the book ;— the translation is given for the use of those who may take the pains to instruct themselves.

FIRST READING LESSON.

* The pronunciation of words marked thus *, must be learned from proper masters, as being guttural, and like many others, only to be conveyed by the voice.

French

*Plus on a de biens
& plus on en veut.*

*Tous nos jours ne sont
que maux.*

Il y a tems pour tout.

*Je me suis mis à
voir tous les torts qui se*

Pronounce

*Plewz òn a de bee-an
ay plewz òn awn vèh.*

*Too nō zhoor nē son
kē mo.*

*Eel ee a tawn poor too
Zhem sew-ee meez a
vo-awr too lay tōr kee se*

French

French

Pronounce

font sous les *cieux, et
j'ai vu que les pleurs de
ceux a qui on fait tort,
sont sans fin.

fon soo lay see-uh, eh
zhay vew kē lay plair dē
suh a kee on fay tore
fon sawn fan

Je fais plus de cas
de *ceux qui sont morts.
que de *ceux (qui ne) le
sont pas.

Zhē fay plew de kaw
dē suh kee fon more
keh deh suh (keen) lēh
fon paw.

*Mē-eux vaut le jour
de la mort, que le jour
ou l'on est né.

Mee-uh vo lē zhoor
de la mor kē leh zhoor
oo lone ay nay.

SECOND LESSON.

French

Pronounce

*Mieux vaut un peu
de pain sec, ou il y a
paix, que de bons mets en
un lieu où l'on ne la
voit point.

Mee-uh vote ewn peh
dē pan sek, oo eel ēē a
pay, kē dē bon may awn
ewn lec-uh oo lon neh la
vo-aw po-an

Fais part de tes biens
a ceux qui n'en ont point.

Fay pār dē tay bee-an
a suh, kee nawn on po-an

Si (tu ne) fais point
de bien, du moins ne
fais point de mal.

See tune fay po-an
dē bee-an, dew mo-an nē
fay po-an de mal

Fais le droit a qui
(tu le) dois.

Fay lē dro-aw a kee
(tewl) do-aw.

Two and sometimes three monosyllables are
generally pronounced as if they formed one
word; and it will be useful to enclose the words
thus, ()

THIRD LESSON.

MORAL MAXIMS.

French

Pronounce

Quand on vit bien
on ne la mort craint pas.

Kawnt on vee bēe-an
on la more cran paw.

French

Pronounce

Ne fais point de cas
du mal, que l'on dit de
toi, fais de bon cœur
tout ce que tu fais.

Ně fay pō-an dē caw
dew mal, kēh lon dee dē
to-aw, fay dē bōn kair
toois keli tew fay.

(On ne) plaît que lors
que l'on a un air gai,
doux, bon.

(On) play kē lores
kē lone a ewn ayr gay,
doo, bon.

Un tel a du bien;
oh pour sûr il a du
sens.

Ewn tel a dew bee-an
oh poor sewr eel a dew
sawn.

Il n'a plus de bien;
il n'a plus de sens; ce
n'est plus qu'un gueux,
qu'un franc sot.

Ee na plew dē bee-an
ee na plew dē sawn; fē
nay, plew, kēwn gew,
kēwn frawn fo.

FOURTH LESSON.

PROVERBS.

French

Pronounce

Bats le fer quand il
est chaud.

Ba le fayr kawnt eel
ay sho.

Les Rois ont les bras
longs.

Lay ro-aw on lay brow
long.

La nuit tous chats
sont gris.

La new-ee too shā
son gree.

Chien qui fait du
bruit, ne mord point.

Shee-an kee fay dew
brew-ee, nē mōr pō-an.

Prend le tems tel qu'il
vient.

Prawn lē tawn tel kee
(or keel) vee-an.

La faim met le loup
hors du bois.

La faw may le loo
hore dew bo-aw.

Le bon fait tout.

Lore fay too.

Peu de bien, peu de
soin.

Pāh dē bee-an, pāh dē
fo-an.

FIFTH LESSON.

French

Pronounce

Le Renard et les Raisins. Le Renār ay lay Rayzaⁿ.

Un Renard affamé, apercevant de fort belles grâpes de raisin qui pendoient à un cep de vigne un peu haut, sautoit de toutes ses forces pour les avoir. Quand il vit qu'il se donnoit de la peine en vain, & (qu'il ne) pou-voit ab-so-lu-ment pās y attein-dre: Peste du rai-sin, dit il, en s'en allant, il n'est pas encore mur. Je n'en mangerois pās, quand on (me le) donneroit.

Il est de la prudence de faire de né-ces-si-té ver-tu.

Ewⁿ Renār affamay, apperſevawⁿ dē fore bell grāp dē rayzaⁿ kee pawn day a ewⁿ ſep de ving ewⁿ pē ho, ſo-tay dē toot ſay ſurce poor layz avq-awr. Kawnt ee vee kee ſē dun-nay dē la pain awⁿ vaⁿ ay (keen) poovay ab-ſo-lew-mawⁿ pawz ee attayen-dr: Peſt dew rayzaⁿ, deet eel, awⁿ ſawⁿ allawⁿ, ee nay pawz awⁿ kore mewr. Zhē nawⁿ mawⁿ zheray paw, kawnt on (mel) dunneray.

Eel ay dē la prewdawⁿ ce dē ſayr dē nay-ceſ-fi-tay ver-tew.

SIXTH LESSON.

French

Pronounce

Le Serpent & la Lime. Lē Serpawⁿ ay la Leem.

On raconte qu'un Serpent, voi-sin d'un Séru-ri-er, (c'etoit pour lui un mau-vais voi-si-nage) entra dans sa boutique, et que cherchant quelque chose a manger, il se mit a mordre une

On rakonte kewⁿ Serpawⁿ voawzaⁿ dewⁿ ſayrew-ree-ay (ſett ay poor lewee ewⁿ movay voaw-zeenāzh) awntra dawⁿ ſa booteek, ay kē ſherſhawⁿ kelk ſhoze a mawⁿ zhay, ee ſē meet a moredr ewⁿ

French

French	Pronounce
lime. Eh que prétends tu faire, pauvre sot, lui dit tranquillement la lime, & sans se mettre en co-lere? Com-ment pourrois tu me ronger? (tu te) romprois plutôt toutes les dents. Je suis plus dur que le fer même.	leem. ěh kě praytawn tew fayr, po-vr so, leweedeetrânkeelmân la leem, ay saw se mettr awn kolayn? Kummawn pooray tew měron zhay? (tewte) rômpray plewtoc toot lay dawn Zhěsewee plew dewr kě lě fayr maim.
Sou vent en vou-lant nuire aux autres, on ne nuit qu'a soi-meme.	Soovawnt awn voolawn neweer oze otr, on ne new-ee ka soaw maym.

SEVENTH LESSON.

Part of the Picture of an innocent People.

ADOAM in describing the country of BETICA to TELEMACHUS, exhibits to the world a striking picture of an innocent and virtuous people.—In the 8th Book, page 137, you will find the following words.

French	Pronounce
Pour leurs mines, ils n'eurent aucune peine a nous les aban-don-ner; elles leur étoient inutiles. Il leur paroissoit que les hommes n'étoient guère sages d'aller chercher par tant de travaux dans les en-trailles de la terre, ce (qui ne) *pew les rendre	Poor layr meen, ee newr o-kěwn payn a noolayz abawndunnay; ell layr ettay eenewteel ee layr parellay kě layz um nettay gěyr lâzh dallay shershay par tawn de travo dawn layz awn-trayel de la tayr, se (keen) *pě lay rawndr

French

French

heureux, ni satisfaire à aucun vrai besoin. Ne creusez point, nous disoient ils, si avant dans la terre; contentez vous de la labourer, elle vous donnera de véritables biens, qui vous nourriront; vous en tirerez des fruits qui valent mieux que l'or & que l'argent, puisque les hommes ne veulent de l'or & de l'argent que pour en acheter les alimens qui soutiennent la vie.

Pronounce

heruh, nee fateesfayr a okewⁿ vray beffoan. Ne krewzay poan noo deezayt ee, lee avawⁿ dawⁿ la tayr; kōntawntay voo de la labooray, ell voo dunnera de vayreetābl beean, kee voo noorree-ron; vooz awⁿ teereray day frewee kee val mee-eh ke lore ay ke larzhawⁿ, peweeik layz um ne vel de lore ay de larzhawⁿ ke poor awⁿ ashtay layz aleemawⁿ kee footreen la vee.

EIGHTH LESSON.

The foregoing lesson continued. Page 138.

French

Nous avons souvent voulu leur apprendre la navigation, & mener les jeunes hommes de leur pays dans la Phénicie; mais ils n'ont jamais voulu que leurs enfans apprirent à vivre comme nous. Ils apprendroient, nous disoient ils, à avoir besoin de toutes les choses qui vous sont devenues nécessaires. Ils voudroient

Pronounce

Nooz avon soovawⁿ voolew layr apprandr la naveegasecon, ay menay lay zhewnz um de layr payee dawⁿ la Fayneesee; mayz ee non zhamay voolew ke layrz awⁿ fawⁿ appreefs a veevr kum noo. Eez apprawndray, noo deezayt ee, à avowr beffoan de toot lay shoze kee voo son devenew neceffayr. Ee voodray

French

French

Pronounce

les avoir; ils abandon-
neraient la vertu pour les
obtenir par de mauvaises
industries. Ils devi-
endraient comme un homme
qui a de bonnes jambes,
& qui perdant l'habi-
tude de marcher, s'accou-
tume enfin au besoin d'é-
tre toujours porté comme
un malade. Pour la na-
vigation, ils l'admirent
à cause de l'industrie
de cet art; mais ils croient
que c'est un art pernici-
eux. Si ces gens là, disent
ils, ont suffisamment en
leur pays ce qui est ne-
cessaire à la vie, que vont
ils chercher en un autre?
Ils mériteroient de faire
naufrage, puisqu'ils
cherchent la mort au mil-
lieu des tempêtes, pour
assouvir l'avarice des
marchands, & pour flat-
ter les passions des au-
tres hommes.

layzavoâr; eez abândun-
neray la vertew poor layz
obeteneer par de movayz
ayendewitree. Ee devee-
landray kum ewn um
kee a de bunn zhawmb,
ay kee perdawn labbee-
tewd de marshay, sakkoo-
tewm awnfân o beffoan dé-
tr toozhoor purtay kum
ewn malad. Poor la na-
veegaseeon, ee ladmeer
a koze de layendewitree
de set ar; mayz ee croee
ke fayt ewn ar perneefee-
ew. See say zhawn la, deezt
ee, on sewffeezamawnt awn
layr pay-ee sek kee ay ne-
seffayr a la vee, ke vōnt
ee shershay awn ewn otr?
Ee mayreeteray de fayr
no-frāzh, pew-eesk ee
shersh la more o mil-
lee-ew daytāwmpayt, poor
allooveer lavareefs day
marshawn ay poor flat-
tay lay passioon dayz o-
trz um.

NINTH LESSON.

MENTOR, speaking to IDOMENEUS of the bad effects of misgovernment. says thus :

(Page 208, Book 12th.)

French

Souvenez vous que les pays, où la domination du souverain est le plus absolue, sont *ceux où les souverains sont moins puissans. Ils prennent, ils ruinent tout, ils possèdent *seuls tout l'état mais aussi tout l'état languit. Les campagnes sont en friche & presque désertes. Les villes diminuent chaque jour, le commerce tarit. Le roi (qui ne) peut être roi tout seul. & qui n'est grand que par ses peuples, s'annéantit lui-même peu à peu par l'a-né-an-tisse-ment insen-si-ble des peuples dont il tire ses richesses et sa puissance. Son état s'épuise d'argent, et d'hommes : cette dernière perte est la plus grande & la plus irréparable. Son pouvoir absolu fait autant d'esclaves qu'il a de sujets. On le flate,

Pronounce

Soovenay voo ke lay pay-ee, oola domeenasee-on dew sooveran ay leh plewz absolew, son *se oo lay sooveran son moanpewiffaw. Ee pren, ee rew-eeen too, ee pussayd *sel too lettā; mayz o-see too letta lawnee. Lay kawmpang sont awn freeh ay prekh dayzert. Lay vill deemeenew shak zhoor, le cummers taree. Le roaw (keen) pêt âytr roaw too sel, ay kee nay grawn. kê par say pêpl, lanay-antee lewee maym pê a pê par lanayawnteesimaw. ayenlawseebl day pêpl dont ee teer say reechees ay sa pewiffawls son eta saypeweez darzhaw ay dum : set der-nee-ayr pert ay la plew gawnd ay la pluseerrayparabl. Son poovoawr absolew fayr otawn desklav keel a dê fuzhay. On lê flat,

French

French

on fait semblant de l'a-
dorer, on tremble au
moindre de ses regards.
Mais attendez la moin-
dre re-vo-lu-ti-on, cette
pu-is-sance mon-streufe
poussée jusqu'à un ex-
cès trop violent, ne sauroit
durer. Elle n'a aucune
ressource dans les cœurs
des peuples; elle a lassé
& irrité tous les corps
de l'état; elle contraint
tous les membres de ce
corps à soupirer après
un changement. Au
premier coup qu'on lui
porte, l'idole se ren-
verse, se brise, & est
foulée aux pieds. Le mé-
pris, la haine, la crainte,
le ressentiment, la défi-
ance, en un mot toutes
les passions se réunissent
contre une autorité si
odieuse. Le roi qui
dans sa vaine prospéri-
té ne trouvoit pas un
seul homme assez hardi
pour lui dire la véri-
té, ne trouvera dans son
malheur aucun homme qui
daigne ni l'excuser, (ni le)
défendre contre ses en-
nemis.

Pronounce

on fay sawmblawn de la
doray, on trawmbl o
moandr dê fay regâr.
Mayz attawnday la moan-
dr re-vo-lee-see-on set
pewissawnfs mon strewz
pooissay zhewfka ewn ex-
lay tro weolawn, nê soray
dewray. Ell na okewn
ressooris dawn lay kâyr
day pêpl; ell a lassay
ay cerreetay too lay kôr
dê letta; ell kon tran
too lay mawmbr dê sê
kore a soopeeray aprayz
ewn shawzhmawn O
premeecay koo-kon lewee
purt, leedole sê rawn-
vers, sê breez, ay ay
foolay o peeay. Lê may-
pree, la hayn, lacrayent,
lê refflanteemawn la day fee
awnfs, awn ewn mo toot
lay passleco sê ray-ewneefs
kôntr ewn otoreetay see
odee-ewz. Lê roaw kee
dawn fa vayn prospayri-
tay nê troovay páz ewn
sêl um assay hardee
poorlewee deer la vayree
tay, nê trooveradawn son
malayr okewn um kee
deng nee lexkewzay, neel
dayfândr kôntr sayz en-
nemeec.

Note, that *e* ſhort has been marked in part of
theſe laſt leſſons with a circumflex thus ê,
becauſe it answers the ſame purpoſe, and the
ſhort marks were ſo often required, the com-
poſer had not a ſufficient number for all the
ſhort *e*'s that appeared.

There is a large number of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States, and who are also interested in the study of the history of the world. This is a very important subject, and it is one that is of great interest to all of us. It is a subject that is of great importance to all of us, and it is one that is of great interest to all of us. It is a subject that is of great importance to all of us, and it is one that is of great interest to all of us.

THE FOREGOING

FRENCH READING LESSONS

TRANSLATED.

AS it is to be imagined that the learner, who may not be very well acquainted with the French language, will derive more benefit from a literal plain translation, than from what may be called, a masterly one, the Author will adopt the former.

ON THE UTILITY OF LITERAL TRANSLATIONS.

It must not be expected therefore, that the translation of these reading lessons will be very smooth, nay it will inevitably be sometimes incorrect, as the intention is not to translate (as I may say) the sentences or phrases, but rather to give the English of the French words, in the same order, as much as possible, in which the French words are placed, so that the learner may convey the eye with great facility from the French word to the English, where—

Note, That redundant words in English, or the words that will have no French words corresponding to them in the original, will be written in *italics*.

And

And likewise, that, when the construction of the English language necessarily requires to change the order of the French words, in this case, the French and English words of the same meaning will be both written in *italics*. To elucidate this, it may be proper to introduce an example:

The French in general place their substantive before the adjective, whereas we do the reverse; thus they say, *une pierre précieuse*, that is a stone precious; and we say *a precious stone*.—Now, to avoid the learner's mistaking the word *pierre* for *precious*, or *précieuse* for *stone*, we may put, for instance, *pierre* and *stone* in *italics*; the learner would be less liable to the mistake here, because there is a great affinity in sound between the French word *précieuse* and *precious* in English.

From what has been said above, the utility of a literal translation must appear evident, since without being forced to have recourse to a Dictionary, they will be enabled to discover the English of each word separately; and indeed many will not always have a Dictionary convenient: moreover, a masterly translation gives sometimes no more idea of the words distinctly, than if there was none at all.

There is another great advantage to be derived from literal translations, and which I believe many are not aware of; it makes beginners in particular, much sooner acquainted with the idiom of the language they wish to learn, by comparing the very plain construction of the literal translation, which is the type of the original, with the genius, spirit and construction of their native language, which any scholar has

it in his power to adopt, when once acquainted with the Author's meaning from the literal or plain translation; the learner will have it in his power to see a more masterly translation of the three last lessons, 7, 8, and 9, in the English *Telemachus*.

FIRST LESSON TRANSLATED.

The more one has of property, and the more one wishes *to have*.

All our days are but calamities.

There is *a* time for every thing.

I myself am put (that is, *I have made it my business*) to behold all the wrongs which do themselves (that is, *which are done*) under the Heavens, and I have seen that the tears of those to whom one does wrong are without end.

I make more of esteem, (that is, *I esteem more*) those who are dead, than of those who *it are not* (that is, *not dead*).

Better worth *is*, (that is, *of more importance is*) the day of death, than the day wherein one is born.

SECOND LESSON.

More valueth (that is, *of more value is*) a little *bit* of bread dry, where there is peace, than good (that is, *sumptuous*) dishes in a place where one it does not see. Suppose *it* after *see*.

Make part (i. e. *give share*) of thy riches to those, who of them have not.

If thou doest not good, at least do thou no harm (or *evil thing*).

Do right (*i. e. justice*) to whom thou owest it.

THIRD LESSON.

MORAL MAXIMS.

When one lives well, one fears not death.

Make no case of (*i. e. set no value on*) the bad that one says of thee, do with good heart all that thou doest.

One pleases but when one has an air gay, mild (or *sweet*), and good.

A such (*i. e. such a one*) has some property (or wealth): O for sure (or certain) he has sense (or some sense). He has no more property (*i. e. his property is gone*); he has no more sense (*i. e. he has no longer any sense, or, it has vanished with the property*); he is *now* no more than a beggarly rogue, than a frank (*i. e. a perfect*) fool.

FOURTH LESSON.

PROVERBS.

Strike the iron while it is hot.

Kings have the arms long (*i. e. long arms*).

The night (*i. e. by night*) all cats are grey.

Dog who makes noise (or some noise) bites not.

Take the time such as it comes.

Hunger puts the wolf out of the wood (*i. e. sends the wolf*).

Gold does all.

Little property, little care.

FIFTH LESSON.

The Fox and the Grapes.

A fox hungry, perceiving very fine bunches of grapes, which were hanging from a *stalk* of vine a little (*that is*, rather) high, leaped up, with all his strength for to have them. When he saw that he was giving himself some trouble in vain, and that he could not absolutely (*i. e.* possibly) them reach: plague of grape, says he, in going away, it is not yet ripe. I of it would not eat, when one *me* it would give *into my hand*.

It is *the part* of prudence to make of necessity a virtue.

SIXTH LESSON.

The Serpent and the File.

They relate that a serpent, the neighbour of a locksmith (it was for him a bad neighbourhood) entered in his shop (*i. e.* entered his shop), and that seeking something to eat, he put himself (*i. e.* he began) to bite a file. And what intendest thou to do, poor fool, says to him quietly the file, and without putting himself in a passion? How could'st thou gnaw me? Thou thyself would'st break sooner all thy teeth. I am more hard than iron itself.

Often in wishing to hurt others, one hurts but himself.

SEVENTH LESSON.

An extract from ADOAM's picture of a simple, honest and virtuous people, when speaking of the people

people of BETICA to TELEMACHUS. Book 8th, page 137.

As for their mines, they had no trouble to abandon them to us; they were useless to them, it to them appeared that men were scarcely wise to go to seek through so many toils in the bowels of the earth, that which cannot them render happy, nor satisfy any real want. Dig not, to us said they, so deep in the earth, content yourselves with cultivating it, it will give you true riches, which will nourish you, you from it will draw advantages which are of better value than gold and silver, since men desire gold and silver but *for with them* to purchase the aliments which support life.

On the PRONOUN OBJECTIVE.

The construction of English and French differ materially in this, that the English place their objective pronouns, or what the Latins call the *accusative case* of pronouns regularly after the verb or participle; whereas, in the French language, the objective pronoun is placed before the verb or participle; thus, to give you two examples from the above seventh lesson; in English we see the words, *cultivating it*, the pronoun *it* here follows the participle *cultivating*; in the French we have, *la labourer*, in which case the objective pronoun *la*, precedes the verb *labourer*; two lines after this we have in English, *you from it will draw*, which should be properly, *you will draw from it*; in the translation I adopted

ed the French construction, because the English *you from it will draw*, is intelligible, though not perfectly English construction; in the more proper phrase, *you will draw from it*, the pronoun *it* follows the verb *draw*; but in the French we have, *vous en tirerez*; here the word *en*, which answers the English *from it*, is found before the verb *tirerez*.

So much has been said on the objective case of the pronoun, that the beginner may not be at a loss to know where to find it, and may not mistake it; wherever it will not render the English unintelligible, we will adopt the French construction, and place the pronoun objective in the *van*.

It is common in French to have two objective pronouns before the verb or participle, as, *Je vous le donne*, i. e. according to the French construction, *I you it give*; here *you* and *it* are both constructive pronouns; but in English these two pronouns, *you* and *it*, must properly follow the verb *give*, as, *I give it you*; the French frequently lapse into the French idiom when talking English.

EIGHTH LESSON.

This is a continuation of the former lesson.

We have often wished to teach them Navigation, and to bring their young men from their country into Phoenicia, but they have never wished that their children should learn to live as we *do*. They would learn, to us said they, to have need of all the things which to you are

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become

become necessary. They would wish to have them. They would abandon virtue, for to obtain them by bad modes of industry. They would become like a man who has good legs, and who losing the habit of walking, accustoms himself at length to the necessity of being always carried like a patient. As for Navigation, they admire it, on account of the industry, *i. e.* ingenuity, of this art; but they believe that it is an art pernicious. If those people, say they, have sufficiently in their country what is necessary for life; What go they to seek in another country? They would deservedly make shipwreck, *i. e.* they would be deservedly shipwrecked, since they seek death in the midst of tempests, for to assuage the avarice of merchants, and for to flatter the passions of other men.

NINTH LESSON.

MENTOR *speaking to* IDOMENEUS, *tells him that* tyranny *is as mischievous to the prince himself as to the people, in these words.* Book 12, page 208.

Remember that the countries, where the dominion of the sovereign is most absolute, are those where the sovereigns are least powerful. They take, they destroy every thing, they alone possess the whole state; but also, *i. e.* at the same time, the whole state is in a languishing condition. The country parts are lying fallow and almost deserted, the cities and towns grow thin each day, commerce decays, the king who cannot be *really* a king all alone, and who is not great but through his people, by degrees reduces himself to nothing, by imperceptibly reducing

his

his people to nothing, from whom he draws his riches and his power; his state exhausts itself, *i. e.* is exhausted of money and men, this last loss is the greatest and the most irreparable; his power absolute makes as many slaves as he has subjects; they flatter him, they make semblance of, *i. e.* they pretend to adore him; they tremble at the least of his looks, *i. e.* the most insignificant turn of his face; but await the least revolution, *i. e.* let a slight revolution make its appearance, this *monstrous* power pushed to an excess too violent cannot last; it has not any resource in the hearts of the people, it has wearied and irritated all bodies of the state, it forces all the members of this body to sigh after a change; at the first blow that one makes at it, the idol overturns itself, *i. e.* is overturned, is smashed and is trampled under feet. Contempt, hatred, fear, resentment, mistrust, in a word, all the passions unite against an austerity so odious. The king, who in his vain prosperity, did not find a man bold enough to tell him the truth, will not find in his misfortune, any man who may condescend either to defend him or apologize for him against, *i. e.* with his enemies.

N. B. 1.—A bold translation, breathing more the spirit of the English language, would be more suitable to my taste, I can assure the learner, than the plain translation I have given of the foregoing reading lessons, but I have restrained from a manly style of English for the reasons mentioned before, and many more I could

could adduce, were I to engage, perhaps, too much the attention of the reader.

2.—I find translators in general take too great flights, and make it a point, as it were, to steer clear of any resemblance in construction, to the original; this I do not conceive to be the properest mode, particularly with respect to school books; we have a striking proof of this flighty and irregular mode of translation in the very first of *Chambaud's Fables*; the fable is, "*le coq et la pierre précieuse*," which should be properly translated, "*the cock and the precious stone*," but the translator in his flight, has taken the liberty of running away with the articles *le*, *la*, in plain English *the*, and leaving behind in their stead, the article *a*, for he says thus, "*a cock and a precious stone*"; now why put the indefinite article *a* in the place of the definite *the*? whereas "*the cock and the precious stone*," is as proper in English as, "*a cock and a precious stone*," and the articles *a* and *the* are quite different things in speech.

This mode of translating seems to me calculated to mislead the learner, by making him in this instance (out of thousands) believe, that the English for the articles *le* or *la*, is *a* or *an*.

☞ It was said, that when an English word was not placed in the order of the French, that the French and English words of the same meaning would be written in italics, or different print from the rest; but this is not to be expected now, as the French reading lessons were printed before this observation was made; however it will nearly answer the purpose, to mark by italics the English word that requires some attention from the reader, and he will have the merit of discovering why it is so marked.

